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CHIEF OF U.S. ARMY ADMITS GREAT LOSS IN TABURCA BATTLE

Major-General Eisenhauer Announces Allied Defeat in Tank Battle

BONE, ALGIERS HIT BY REICH

Italo-German Forces Capture 754 Parachutists in Tunis Sector

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 4.—The headquarters of Major-General Dwight Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in Africa, announced today that the tank battle that raged two days and two nights at the Taburca front had finally ended today, and he admitted that the Allied forces suffered great damages.

Yankees Smashed

Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, December 4.—In the battle of Taburca, American mechanized corps suffered serious damages, and up to the present lost 23 tanks, numerous motorized vehicles and guns were smashed by German dive-bombers and in addition 210 men were taken as war prisoners, besides, many casualties were suffered, according to field reports received here.

German forces are maintaining absolute superiority along the entire Taburcan front. Meanwhile, German air units also bombed Bone and Algiers.

754 Paratroops Taken

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—The exchange of fierce artillery fire was maintained between the opposing forces on the Cyrenaica sector on the African Front. In Tunisia many important points were occupied by the German forces, and the Italo-German forces in this area, in operations against enemy parachutists, captured 754 after a fierce engagement, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that the Axis air forces blasted Allied mobile units at many points, besides raiding the harbor facilities at Bone and enemy supply routes, inflicting much damage during the course of their operations. German pursuit planes downed 16 enemy planes.

300 British Paratroops Taken

Domei

ROME, December 4.—In the Tunisian front, Italian Alpine Corps took more than 300 British parachutists as prisoners, it was announced by a special communique of the Italian High Command today.

The communique further reported that German forces occupied important enemy positions in the Tunisian front yesterday and took 445 enemes as prisoners.

Luftwaffe Worries Allies

Domei

ZURICH, December 4.—The activities of the Axis air force in the North African Front are daily becoming more furious and are a source of worry to the Allied forces as evidenced by the fact that the Allied press has frankly admitted that unless the Allied forces obtain more airplanes, the commencement of a large-scale offensive will be difficult.

In this connection, a Berlin corrrespondent of the National Zeitung in Zurich has reported as follows:

"Prior to the beginning of the present North African Campaign last November, a large removal of the German air force was effected and as a result the Luftwaffe in North Africa has been strengthened remarkably.

"The retreat of the German forces under the command of Reich Marshal Erwin Rommel from the Egyptian Front was due to the fact that the Allied forces maintained supremacy in that area.

"A large number of German transport planes had been assembled in Sicily Island before the Allied forces invaded North Africa on November 8. Besides, many bombers and fighters had been prepared. At present, these airplanes are being successively transported to North Africa."

Inhuman British Sink Italian Hospital Ship; Many Nurses Missing

Domei

ROME, December 4.—The Italian hospital ship, Citta di Trapani, was torpedoed and sunk by the British fleet, it was announced by the Italian High Command in its war communique issued today. Fortunately, there were no wounded or sick soldiers on board the ship. One hundred and four of the 120 nurses and members of the crew were rescued. This was the fourth of the Italian hospital ships that had been sunk by the British in disregard of the international law.

NIPPON'S EDUCATION LAUDED IN ALL ITALY

Fascist Minister of Instruction Gives Message Congratulating Teachers, Students

RECOGNIZES YAMATO SPIRIT

Sees Success of Taking Lead in Giving New Culture and Order in East Asia

Domei

ROME, December 4.—At the press conference held today in commemoration of the approach of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, the Italian Minister of Education handed to the Nipponese pressmen in Rome his message addressed to Nipponese educators and students.

"Having a knowledge of Nippon's educational system," reads the Italian Minister's message, "I highly laud the Nipponese educators for their mission and the Nipponese students for their discipline even at the time of death. It is clearly shown that the Nippon Government is paying incessant attention to the development of national education."

The Minister pointed out as the alliance between Japan and Italy was concluded on the basis of noble mutual respect, all the Italian teachers and students express their congratulation to Nippon for the success in acquiring a leader's position to give a new culture and order to the Asiatic races.

The Italian teachers and students see a manifestation of splendid military power in the Japanese educational system and also confirm the existence of Japanese spirit and moral, he asserted

"The distance lying between Japan and Italy will not hinder an earnest desire for cooperation and collaboration between the two countries," the message continues. "I, as the Italian Minister of Education, promise you that the Fascist school will do their best toward the enterprise of bringing about and strengthening cooperation of Nippon and Italy."

REPOSITORY BODY CREATED

Embassy in China to Preserve Documents Seized From Enemy

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 4.—The Shanghai Office of the Nippon Embassy in China has established an East Asia Document Research Office in the building of the former Royal Asiatic Society here for the purpose of collecting and preserving important documents and data seized from various enemy organs since the outbreak of the war.

The new office, which is headed by Ryuji Ito. Chief of the Cultural Bureau of the Shanghai Office of the Nippon Embassy, already has collected more than 100,000 volumes of books and documents mainly from the libraries and files of the Royal Asiatic Society, Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, Anglo-American Tobacco Trust and the Central Bank of China.

Admiral Hasegawa Reports

Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Governor-General of Taiwan, after calling on Premier General Hideki Tojo at his official residence on Friday, explained the administrative condition of Taiwan before a Cabinet meeting, states Domei.

Chosen Land Corporation

The Cabinet in its regular meeting Friday adopted a measure to establish an Agricultural Land Development Corporation in Chosen, reports Domei.

DARLAN TO BECOME REBEL REGIME HEAD UNDER AEGIS OF U.S.

Boisson to Be Governor-General Of French W. Africa and Nogues of Morocco

INDEPENDENT OF DE GAUILE

Renegades After Council Have Temerity to Notify Marshal Petain of Organization

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 4.—It has become evident that the French territories in Africa are going to be divided by the United States and Britain, according to information received here yesterday.

The Imperial French Council organized by amalgamating French territories in Africa with the rebel leader Admiral Jean Francois Darlan as the central figure has appointed Darlan as the Chief of State, and has also selected Pierre Boisson as the Governor-General of French West Africa, General Emile Nogues as the Governor-General of Morocco, and Yves Chatel as the Governor-General of Algeria.

At the first meeting of the Council held at Algiers on December 1, the Imperial French Council notified Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of State of the Vichy Government, of the establishment of the Imperial Council, which is to be independent of the Vichy regime.

According to the plans mapped out, the Imperial French Council is to form a new State under the protection of the United States, independent of the De Gaulle regime that controls Syria, Lebanon, Madagascar, Martinique, Guinea, Caledonia and other French territories, which have been supported by Britain since the beginning of the present war.

Thus the policy of dividing the African continent between the United States and Great Britain is being put into execution by establishing a new French State under the control of the United States, independent of the De Gaullist regime supported by Britain.

Meanwhile, the Governor-General of Ivory Coast has already been threatened by America and Britain that unless he joins the new State, Ivory Coast would be bombed. In the light of this fact, he asked Governor-General Boisson, now at Algiers to convey to Chief of State Darlan his intention of joining the new State.

In the meantime, it is reported that British forces have entered the Ivory Coast from Gold Coast, while at the same time American troops have invaded Ivory Coast from Liberia and occupied the territory.

U.S. Cool Toward De Gaulle

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 4.—In his press conference yesterday President Roosevelt declared that he would not recognize the De Gaulle regime and at the same time denied the report of the United States having asked General Charles De Gaulle to visit the United States, reports a United Press dispatch from Washington.

Eden Disappoints Darlan

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 4.—According to a London radio report, Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden yesterday commented on the puppet French regime as headed by Admiral Francois J. Darlan in the British House of Commons in the following words:

"Because Admiral Darlan did not consult the British Government with regard to his statement declaring himself to be the responsible head in French Africa, Britain would not be bound by his statement. The British Government will issue a statement with regard to the situation in North Africa in the fuure."

Invade Ivory Coast

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, December 4.—British-American forces invaded Ivory Coast, French territory in Africa, according to a Rome broadcast received here today.

Ivory Coast faces the Gulf of Guinea, and lies between the British Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia.

Its total area is about 180,000 square miles and the population is about 4,000,000. It became a French territory in 1842. The terri-

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Senators and Representatives Demand True War News Be Given

Step Taken by Both Houses as Public Indignant of Fabrication and Propaganda Sent Out From Washington—Navy Specially Denounced for Lies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—The dissatisfaction of the whole American people over the Washington Government's propaganda policy of feeding the populace with fabricated war news has at last exploded as the members of both the Senate and the House of Representatives openly denounced the authorities and demanded the opening of session in camera in both Houses.

According to a United Press broadcast this evening, the dissatisfaction of the American people with the Government and the army authorities of information has greatly increased during the last several weeks especially in political circles.

Raymond Clapper, writing in the New York World-Telegraph today, declared:

"The indigination of the members of the Houses over the spreading of false reports by the military authorities especially by the Navy Department has reached the climax. I hereby demand of the authorities that secret councils be opened in both Houses as early as possible and the problem regarding insufficient war news be solved."

In the same paper, meanwhile, Anderson, a member of the House of Representatives, is reported to have complained, "We, members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, have remained patient up to now. But we must be given an opportunity to learn the whole truth about the war situation. The danger to the people's confidence in the war communiques issued by the authorities cannot be conquered by no means other than this."

EDUCATION SYSTEM SLATED FOR CHANGE

Setup of Normal, Middle-Grade, High Schools to Undergo Revision

All normal schools in this country will be designated the status of a college, each having six years' course, from April next year. The same year will also see the school period of all middle-grade schools and high schools cut by one year.

The above decision was reached among the Cabinet members who met in conference on Friday, as announced by the Board of Information at 4 p.m. the same day.

These improvements of the school system, as has often been reported, have arisen from the fundamental need of having vigorous nationals suitable for the future growth of the country. The shortening of the school periods both of middle-grade schools and high schools, especially, was necessitated by the national requirement of enabling school graduates to take to their respective lines of work as soon as possible. It was also motivated by the need of freeing the average student from being physically impaired by long school periods.

As alleged by the authorities of the Education Ministry, the possible aspiration for profound education on the part of the young boys and girls from the new regulation will be met with the extention of the period of the graduate course in all universities, to be available for specially befitted students. As the result of the proposed regulation, the school period of all middle-grade schools (including Chugakko and Jogakko) will be shortened to four years, instead of five as at present. Likewise, the period for high schools, including the preparatory course of the university, will be two years in place of the prevailing three.

As regards the raising of the status of normal schools (Shihan Gakko) and the resultant prolongation of the school years from the prevailing four to six years, the authorities revealed that the new system was necessitated by the importance of the primary education to be given in National Schools, the teachers of which are regularly filled by graduates of normal schools. The Government wishes to have better qualified teachers for juvenile education in this country, which is most urgent during wartime.

The Education Ministry, in this connection, announced that the present teachers of National Schools will be re-educated through some temporary institution. The normal school under the new system will each be divided into two courses—the preparatory and the main courses. The new schools will be established one for each prefecture. Both boys and girls will be admitted into the schools, and will study in separate departments.

In view of the execution of the new school system only several months off, the Government will hurriedly arrange that they will be embodied in a few Imperial ordinances. Steps will also be taken so that the draft ordinances will have the Imperial sanction as soon as possible.

POLITICAL PARTIES TERMINATED IN P.I.

Islanders Eager to Cooperate For Establishment of New Order in East Asia

Domei

MANILA, December 4.—With the dissolution of all the political parties in the Philippines of their own accord, the islanders' united cooperation with Nippon in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia has now been freed of all obstacles.

The Nippon military authorities congratulated the islanders with a statement given this afternoon to the following effect.

"The American grip on the Philippines for exploitation purposes has now been obliterated and with this new freedom has come the survival in the islands of its peculiar institutions along all lines of politics, economics and culture. It is a matter for great congratulation that the political parties based on the American influences were dissolved of their own accord.

"The most important thing for the islands today is to liquidate all things affiliated with Anglo-American cultures. The islanders, after ridding themselves of these Western tints, should closely cooperate with Nippon in order to make them a powerful link in the chain of East Asiatic solidarity.

"Political partes, it is remembered, have often been the direct cause of the disintegration of many a country, as their friction with the Governments has driven the countries into a confused state. History is filled with these examples which need no further explanation. The average political party in any country, besides pushing on with its standard, has to plan for its sustenance through some means which are often against the interests of the people.

"The nature of the old political parties in the Philippines and their achievements, honorable or otherwise, are known best among the native inhabitants of the islands. What we can say with full conviction in this connection is that we cannot allow the existence of the Philippines political parties as they were when there is a historical task of founding a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. That the leaders of the parties, fully convinced of the needs of the day have daringly dissolved their respective bodies is a positive sign of the future prosperity of the islands."

Filipinos Take Posts

Domei

MANILA, December 4.—With the resignation of Benigno S. Aguino, Director of Internal Affairs, Jose P. Laurel, director of the Department of Justice of the Philippine Civil Administration, has been appointed Director of Internal Affairs, it was announced this afternoon by the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in the Philippines.

The post of Director of the Justice Department has been filled by Teofilo Sison, chief of the Accounting Bureau, the announcement further stated.

U.S. Women's Corps in London

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, December 3.—The first American Women's Corps has reached London to take up the duty of looking after the American troops sent to Europe, it is reported here.

MOVEMENT TO BOLSTER FIGHTING SPIRIT STARTS AS 2ND YEAR WAR NEARS

SHONANTO TO FETE 1ST WAR OUTBREAK

Ceremonies Set for Dec. 8 at Municipal Hall—All Malaya Makes Gala Plans

RITES AT PALEMBANG

Colorful Program Already Mapped Out—To Exhibit Nippon, Sumatra and Java Products

Domei

SHONAN, December 4.—Approximately 1,200 prominent Nippon and native inhabitants are slated to attend an impressive commemorative ceremony to be held at the Shonan Municipal Hall from 10 a.m. of December 8, when the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia simultaneously will be observed by principal cities throughout Malaya.

The ceremony will be addressed by Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan, who will call upon the citizens of the former British Far Eastern citadel, wholeheartedly to cooperate in the epochal mission to establish a New Order in East Asia.

Earlier in the morning of the memorable day, 400 native leaders, assembling in front of the Shonan Municipal Administration Building, are scheduled to parade through the streets of the city in demonstration of their faith in Nippon, terminating their march before the war memorial erected in memory of the Imperial soldiers who gave up their lives in the course of the war.

In the afternoon, citizens of Shonan are expected to turn out en masse for a gigantic sports rally.

Officials of the Chinese Residents Association and the European-Asiatic Association already have informed the Nippon authorities of their desire to dispatch their representatives to visit the graves of the war dead and military hospitals where Nippon soldiers are now undergoing treatment for wounds or illness.

Palembang to Celebrate

Domei

PALEMBANG, December 4.—A colorful program for presentation on December 8 has been arranged by the authorities here for observance of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The plaza in front of the City Hall will be the scene of a solemn ceremony on the morning of the memorable day. The function will be attended by representatives of native inhabitants, officials and citizens as well as by school boys.

The program covers a field and track meet, a boat race, a flag procession, a call on the Nippon Forces in appreciation of their services, and other events.

The time of the issuance of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Britain will be made significant by sounding sirens, beating drums and ringing fire-bells. Then all means of communications and pedestrians in the city will come to a standstill for the offering of a prayer of one minute for the war dead.

Incidentally, the authorities plan to hold an exhibition in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the war in the city. Various propaganda materials of Nippon, artistic products of Sumatra and Java, and others of great interest will be exhibited.

FRANCO CLARIFIES POLICY

Says Spain Is for Peace But Ready For Any Crisis

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 3.—General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, declared that Spain is fully prepared for any development although she desires peace, according to a statement he issued today.

"Spain desires and maintains peace, but she is fully prepared for any development that might arise in the future. This, however, does not mean that Spain is intending to commence any hostile action," he stated.

British Air Force Loses 102 Planes From Nov. 21 to 30

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—From November 21 to 30, the Royal Air Force lost 62 planes over the Mediterranean Sea and another 40 were downed over other war sectors. During the same period, Germany lost 50 planes, the bulk of which were shot down during air raids on the British mainland, the German High Command announced today. The communique added that German high-speed boats sank one British cargo boat with a displacement of 3,000 tons, on December 1. Two days later, the same speedy craft sank one destroyer of the Hunt class and two transports, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,500 tons off the British coast. After a fierce engagement with British torpedo boats, the German high-speed boats returned safely to their base.

SOVIETS ARE ROUTED IN COUNTER ATTACKS

Crack German Units Hurl Back Timoshenko in Stalingrad Destroying 194 Tanks

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 4.—German forces with newly arrived crack tank and armored corps as well as infantry units repulsed the Soviet troops under the command of Marshal Simon Timoshenko in the Stalingrad front yesterday, it is reported from the front line.

In this battle, 194 Soviet tanks were destroyed, without counting those smashed by German airplanes, and the Soviets also suffered 588 dead.

Capture Many Soviets

Domei

BERLIN, December 4.—The Soviet counter-attacks in the northeastern zone of the Tuapse sector and in the Terek sector on the Eastern Front have proved futile, the German High Command announced today.

The communique added that during the past two days, German mobile forces decimated concentrations of enemy cavalry and mobile units, capturing many war prisoners and war trophies.

In the Kalmuk plains the Germans clashed with Soviet infantry battalion, and succeeded in routing the enemy. In this engagement the German forces captured eight Soviet tanks and other mechanized equipment. As a result the enemy's important line of supply has been completely disrupted.

The German forces, operating in the sector between the Volga and Don River, blasted 36 Soviet tanks and severely damaged many others. Hundreds of retreating enemy forces were captured by the Germans.

Soviet infantry and mobile units launched counter-offensives at Kalinin and around Lake Ilmen, but their attacks met with complete failure. The Red army suffered the loss of 49 tanks and many soldiers in this engagement.

Meanwhile, German dive-bombers carried out severe raids throughout the Eastern Front. At many points they worked in close cooperation with the ground forces with good results attained. Twenty-two Soviet planes were shot down Friday by German fighters while four others were downed by the action of anti-aircraft batteries. Three German planes are reported missing.

Shigemitsu Sees Wang

Domei

NANKING, December 4.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Nippon Ambassador to Nanking, called on President Wang Ching-wei at 3 p.m. today at the latter's official residence and conferred with him for more than two hours concerning current questions, it was learned here today.

Journalist Succumbs

Kiyoshi Fukamizu, 73, Ex-M.P. and Director of the Kumamoto Nichi Nichi, died of acute pneumonia at the hospital attached to Kumamoto Medical University on Thursday at 4:15 p.m.

All People Must Renew Will to Annihilate U.S. and Britain

HOME IS FRONT TOO

100,000,000 Nipponese Must Work Harder to Win More Victories in 1943

In connection with the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia which falls on December 8, a program of various memorial functions to stiffen the people's determination to beat the United States and Britain and to boost the popular sentiment that the "homeland is also a battlefield" will be launched all over the country from today, December 5, three days prior to the day of the anniversary.

As a prelude to the extensive program, the grand lecture meeting for arousing the battlefield spirit of the 100,000,000 people for the annihilation of America and Britain, sponsored by the Yomiuri-Hochi under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was held last evening.

The other functions are scheduled to take place according to the following dates, and they are intended to tighten the determination of the Nippon nation to win more victories in the coming second year of the war.

The items that will commence today are as follow:

1. Transportation of priority principle articles and a movement for starting cooperation to clear tied-up goods, and transportation must be for military purposes as the first principle. Wasteful exchange of presents are to be discontinued, as transportation forms part of the war. School students and public bodies are to be encouraged to offer their services in cooperating with the transportation and distribution of tied-up goods. This program will last until December 7.

2. Movement for thanksgiving and assisting and supporting seafaring men: The sea transportation is the main artery for the prosecution of war. Consolation and encouragement are to be given to the seamen. Condolences will be offered the bereaved families of seamen killed in action. This program will last until December 7.

3. Air defense strengthening campaign: America is thinking from morning till night about an "air raid over Japan," and is seeking a chance to carry that idea into practice. If we remain in an easy frame of mind, it is possible that our enemies would come to us suddenly. We must be fully prepared. This program will last until December 12.

4. Practice of the national group rites: Even at the moment of enjoying sound amusements behind the gun, none of us should forget the hardships being endured by the soldiers at the front. In all theaters and movie halls, the national group rites should be observed, and "Sure Victory" prayers be said. This program will last until December 11.

The followng program will be held on December 6, on the banks of the Tamagawa River:

Dimensional offensive and defensive military maneuvers will be carried out by the Imperial Bodyguard Division on that day under the sponsorship of the Yomiuri-Hochi, on the banks of the Tamagawa River with a view to make the war conditions known to the people. Scenes of this event will be broadcast on a nationwide hookup at 1 p.m. of that day.

With the object of vividly presenting through the radio scenes of the mimic warfare as if in actual fighting for the annihilation of America and Britain, a total of 11 specially fitted microphones so as to ensure satisfactory results have been provided. A special endeavor will be made to catch the fighting scenes to be enacted under orders to be given by wireless by the commander of tank units. The technical department and the relay section are now making thorough preparations so give satisfaction to the listeners about this phase of the maneuvers.

On December 7 will commence the Soldiers Strengthening Cam-

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PHILIPPINE FINANCES PUT ON SOUND BASIS; SCRIPS ARE POPULAR

No Confusion Results in Monetary World of Islands Upon Occupation by Nippon

BANKS ENJOYING BOOM

Deposits Increasing; Need of Central Institutions to Be Solved Soon as Possible

With our military scrips being welcomed by inhabitants, Japanese financial policies in the Philippines have proved a success according to an Asahi correspondent dispatched by the Army Press Department of the Imperial Headquarters.

As of the end of October of last year, the reporter says the amount of currencies in circulation in the Philippines was 210,000,000 pesos. It increased by 30,000,000 pesos soon before the outbreak of hostilities. Therefore, it is said that an average of approximately 200,000,000 pesos were in circulation.

Of the above amount of 200,000,000 pesos, 20,000,000 pesos or 10 per cent of the circulated amount was in hard money, which however disappeared completely from the islands with the issuance and circulation of Japanese military scrips.

On December 29 of last year when the reduction of Manila was thought imminent, Francis B. Sayre, High Commissioner of the Philippine Government, ordered banking institutions to deliver to the Government all currencies in their hands. Thus, High Commissioner Sayre carried into Corregidor about 8,000,000 pesos from banks, paper money amounting to 20,000,000 pesos from the clearing house on a clearing balance and 15,000,000 pesos owned by the Government, of which 10,000,000 pesos were still to be issued. In addition, the High Commissioner did not forget to bring into Corregidor with him all securities and precious metals possessed by the banks.

U.S. Burns Money

With the fall of Corregidor nearing, all the paper money and securities were burned, while hard money were thrown into the sea, from fear that they fall into Japanese hands.

However, after the reduction of Corregidor, silver coins amounting to 700,000 to 800,000 pesos were salvaged. Burned currencies and money seized by the Imperial Forces deducted, the money in circulation soon after the occupation of the islands is put at some 190,000,000 pesos, but approximately 100,000,000 pesos is thought to have been in circulation in reality at that time.

Since the enforcement of Japanese military administration, there has been still a tendency of deflation in the monetary situation of the islands because of the fact that the total of military scrips and remaining Philippine currencies has not reached that of the money in circulation in pre-war days.

Even when depression in the economic and industrial worlds in the post-bellum days is taken into consideration, there has not appeared so far any sign of inflation which has been much feared.

True, there has been a price rise of commodities in various parts of the islands, but, this is not attributable to inflation but to a shortage of commodities.

Military scrips were issued in denomination of peso. Favored by a shortage of currencies, scrips were welcomed from the first with much confidence and the demand has been remarkable.

With Japanese military scrips in circulation all over the islands, the financial world of the Philippines has experienced no confusion. The Japanese authorities as a precaution are doing their utmost to meet the possible inflation.

Quezon Orders Emergency Money

The most urgent problem in the Philippine financial world is how to map out measures against the emergency paper money issued by the Emergency Paper Money Committees established by the order of President Manuel Quezon soon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

To meet an ever-increasing demand for currencies, the Committees issued paper money, scrips for the United States-Philippine troops. And it is needless to say that these paper money were military scrips of the enemy country.

Emergency paper money was issued chiefly in the Visaya area. Soon after the occupation of the area, the circulation of the paper money was instantly prohibited by the Japanese military authorities. However, inhabitants in the area depended on the paper to make a living, and therefore it was necessary for the Japanese authorities to take measures to stabilize the living of the inhabitants. To drive the emergency paper money away and to ensure the living of the people there, necessary measures have been already taken by the Japanese military administration.

Concerning banking facilities, already four influential Philippine banks have started their business. They are the Philippine National Bank, the Philippine Bank, the Philippine Commercial Bank and the Hypothec Bank. Since last February these banks have been continuing favorable business with deposits gradually increasing.

As to United States and British banks, the Bank of Taiwan is liquidating the business, with a prospect that Filipinos may draw out their deposits to a certain extent by March and April at the latest.

The Bank of Taiwan and the Yokohama Specie Bank commenced their business January 23 and the two are enjoying prosperous business with the amount of deposits increasing 10 to 13 times as compared with the pre-war times.

These banks together with the Southern Development Bank are growing in importance in the financial world of the Philippines.

The necessity of establishing a central bank of the Philippines is being keenly felt, and the problem of the establishment of the central bank is expected to be solved with the settlement of political problems and with the adjustment of relations between Japanese and Philippine banks.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 5

ASAHI—Decisive Warfare in Daily Life
NICHI NICHI—Feelings of Nipponese
KYOTO SHIMBUN—Situation of Pacific War Entering 2nd Year

Decisive Warfare in Daily Life

ASAHI—The intense struggle in the South Pacific, area beginning with the first Battle of the Solomons and ending so far with the night Battle off Lunga has been a series of decisive battles which the enemy must have planned with unusual determination and fighting will. The magnitude of the campaign and the ferocity of attack fully give that impression.

On the whole, the enemy is counting on a "victory in the long run" and the United States, particularly, is hoisting the slogan of a major offensive in 1944, but this does not necessarily mean that the enemy will wait until 1944 to launch its major offensive but it intends to do so whenever it sees an opportunity. There is no relaxing of our vigilance for a single moment, therefore, in view of the ferocity and tenacity of the enemy's attitude.

We are about to greet the second year of the War of Greater East Asia. The real thing is yet to come. The enemy is not one to be despised. We must whip up our fighting spirit to even greater pitch than we have hitherto shown, in proper response to the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain granted us.

In preparation for the second year of war we must renew our resolve to crush the enemy not only on the battlefield but also in ideological warfare, production and national life in general.

It is reported that at a regular session of Vice-Ministers on December 3, means were discussed for increasing our fighting spirit but the fighting spirit of the people has not wavered even for one second since the Imperial Rescript was granted us. What the Vice-Ministers' conference meant probably was that the second year of war should be started with some positive steps to emphasize heightened fighting spirit.

Feelings of Nipponese

NICHI NICHI—War was conducted for the past one year, and now there is nobody among the whole nation who does not understand that the present war is a decisive one. We must annihilate the United States and Britain.

The hostile sentiment that the two sides could not exist together under the same heaven is common to everybody. This sentiment is a unanimous determination of Nippon as conceived by personal experience, and felt through sacrifices, and tested in our livelihood. There is no longer any doubt about the firmness of his determination, never to discontinue fighting until the United States and Britain have been overthrown. Anybody who is moved with a friendly feeling toward the enemy countries at this time of the death or life struggle should be termed un-national. We are quite positive in our assertion that no such un-national man is found among the people of Nippon.

Situation of Pacific War Entering 2nd Year

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the night Battle off Lunga, the history of the American-Nippon naval war turns to a new page.

Since the blitzkrieg on Pearl Harbor, the United States and Nippon have fought more than 10 major naval battles, interspersed with smaller engagements including guerilla skirmishes. A campaign of a magnitude and intensity unprecedented in the world's naval history is now developing in a corner of the Pacific. Meanwhile, our Navy has shown the whole world what stuff it is made of. Operating on the basis of great advantages secured by the series of amazing victories achieved over our enemy, it is entering into the second year of war, which is likely to be an even more important stage than the first.

Undismayed by a whole year of successive defeats on all fronts, the United States Navy is seeking to reverse the tide of war by way of the Solomons. The war situation at the turn of the second year, we find, is such that we have completely reversed the 5-5-3 naval ratio which the United States had imposed on us before the war. Nevertheless, we must expect the East Asia offensive of the enemy to be intensified. The mission of our Navy will be even more important in that not only must it smash the enemy's counter-offensive but it must cut to shreds all the vestiges of Anglo-American influence in East Asia by propelling forward the new world order. On our Navy rests the fate of all Asia.

Far out in Europe, the winter campaign between Germany and the Soviet Union has been prepared and the Italo-German counter-offensive in North Africa is progressing apace. The situation on the Mediterranean is tense. The determination of Germany to renew its bombing attacks on the British and the morale of the Italians called to the defense of Tunisia are heightening with the onset of winter. Thus a period of decisive warfare is approaching steadily in East and West.

President Roosevelt by making December 7 a day of silence evidently is planning to make it a new departure for counter-offensives on East Asia. Two can play at the game. The 100,000,000 Nipponese, nay, all the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics, are resolved to emerge victor or die in the attempt.

When we recall that a year ago today an iron ring of encirclement formed by our enemies was threatening to throttle us, we cannot help being moved by the changes that time has wrought. What the enemy counts on today to hem us in may yield us the means of hemming them in. We have already completed our war preparations for the inner circle while the enemy has only started to consolidate their inner circle. When a break is once made through their inner circle, we can imagine the panic that will seize them. In this lies the significance of the second year of war.

In modern warfare, a new factor works in a hundred different ways. The strength of one part affects all the rest. Modern warfare is subtlety conditioned by time and geographical elements. Thus the Solomons campaign affects the whole East Asia, nay, the entire Axis campaign. In the Pacific War, it is certain that all that the United States has and all that Nippon has will be put into the struggle. Its issue will decide the course of the American-Nippon War.

NIPPON 'BUSHIDO' PICTURE COMPLETED IN GERMAN

Vividly Portrays Traditional Spirit of 3,000 Years—Directed by Baelz

A cultural moving picture vividly portraying the traditional Nippon spirit of three thousand years has been completed in the German language and will be shown on screens throughout Germany, it was revealed here today by Domei.

The film was produced under the supervision of Toku Baelz, noted German director, who came to Japan two years ago. The production was supported by the German Propaganda Ministry and the Nippon Board of Information.

With prominent Nippon actors cast in various roles, the picture was taken mainly at the Shochiku Motion Picture Company location at Shimokamo, Kyoto Prefecture. The running length of the film is two hours and is divided into three parts.

The first part describes the days of court nobles while the second part features "Bushido," which retells the touching episode of the parting of the famous patriot, Masashige Kusunoki, from his son, Masatsura, before the great general leaves for the wars.

The concluding reel reveals the history of Nippon arms up to the present.

The director of this picture, Mr. Baelz declared that he tried to convey as much as possible in the film the traditional spirit of loyalty of Nippon "Bushido."

Mr. Baelz voiced the hope that the film would be translated into many languages in order to spread to the world the spirit of Nippon Bushido."

RESULTS OF MOP-UP IN SHANGTUNG GIVEN

1,351 Enemy Dead Deserted, 858 Prisoners Taken by Nippon Forces

Domei

TSINGTAO, December 3.—Highly successful results were attained by the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in their mopping-up operations in the eastern and central parts of Shantung Province during the period from August 1 to October 25 when 1,351 enemy dead were found left on the various fields of battle and 858 enemy troops taken prisoner, it was announced here today.

During the above period, the Imperial Forces engaged in 200 encounters against a total enemy force of 19,203 troops, it was disclosed.

The announcement further revealed that the war trophies taken included three heavy machine-guns, one trench mortar, 46 light machine-guns, 25 automatic rifles, 2,390 rifles, 248 revolvers, a large quantity of ammunition, 54 horses and 56,900 kilograms of provisions. In addition, the Imperial Forces destroyed one provisions depot, three barracks, six ordnance plants and two clothing depots, the announcement said.

Farmers Leave Honan

Domei

CANTON, December 4.—Chungking authorities currently are considerably alarmed over the increasing exodus of famine-stricken peasants to areas under Nippon control from Honan Province, which earlier this year experienced wide-spread devastation as the result of the greatest flood to visit those parts during the past 100 years, according to Chungking advices.

Despite the strenuous efforts by the Chungking authorities to induce the peasants of Honan to settle in the northwestern provinces, the peasants disliked the cultivation of sterile lands in these provinces under severe climate during winter. Many famine-stricken residents in Honan Province were reported to have been forced to abandon their children.

Chungking authorities, the report added, ordered police officials of Honan Province to exercise stricter vigilance to stop the residents from going to the peace areas.

Darlan to Become Rebel Regime Head Under Aegis of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

tory is named Ivory Coast because formerly it was an important shipping point of ivory.

To Salvage Warships

Domei

VICHY, December 4.—The French Government, in the Cabinet meeting today, decided on the following items:

1. Salvage of the French warships scuttled in the naval port of Toulon.
2. Measures to be taken after the disbandment of the French army and navy.
3. Trial of traitorous elements in the country at court martial.

As regards the salvage of the scuttled vessels, the Government is expecting first to investigate the conditions of the seacraft in order to scrutinize whether or not they can be salvaged.

IRAN PREMIER COMMENTS ON SINCERITY OF ALLIES

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, December 3.—Iranian Premier Ahmed Ghavan Saltanah made a significant statement yesterday in his radio address that in the event of the Allies failing to show sincerity toward Iran, the Iranian Government must make a definite and important decision according to information reaching here from Teheran.

Particularly referring to the food shortage situation of Iran, the Premier said that the wheat shortage that amounts to 135,000 tons is entirely due to the stationing of Allied troops in Iran, and that the Allies have not adopted any effective measure for relieving the suffering of the Iranians.

STANDARD WORDS DECIDED AT CABINET CONFERENCE

At a Cabinet meeting held on Friday, the standard Nippon characters to be used henceforth was formally decided.

The list is based on the report of the Language Inquiry Commission published on June 17 and contains 2,669 characters, including simplified forms.

It is expected that as hereafter all text-books for national schools as well as middle schools will be compiled out of this list and all other characters will not be used in official letters or documents, which will greatly increase efficiency.

Hongkong Sees Progress

Lieutenant-General Isogai

HONGKONG'S STRIDES EXPLAINED BY ISOGAI

Governor-General Declares Satisfactory Progress Made In All Fields

Domei

HONGKONG, December 4.—Reviewing the accomplishments of Nippon Military Administration in Hongkong during the past 10 months, Governor-General Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, of Hongkong declared in an interview here today that entirely satisfactory results have been achieved in dealing with the problems of shipping, communication, resources, population, education and others.

Referring to the significance of Hongkong with regard to the War of Greater East Asia, the Governor-General said that Hongkong bears an important relation to South China, a fact which was amply demonstrated by Britain's control over China through the unscrupulous utilization of Hongkong as a base of imperialistic aggression.

Now that the British have been driven out of Hongkong, Lieutenant-General Isogai said that Hongkong's position can be utilized to terminate the China Affair.

He pointed out that Hongkong is strategically situated to enable the economic domination of the five South China provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Yunnan, upon which Chungking relies heavily for its existence.

He added that the economic revival of Hongkong will contribute greatly toward strengthening the economic position of the occupied territories in South China, and that Hongkong's economic recovery will also lead to the cooperation with Nippon of Amoy and Kwangchowwan, which belong in the category of so-called third countries. Furthermore, he said, prosperity in Hongkong will have a far-reaching effect toward the stabilization of the people's life, thereby contributing greatly toward closer Sino-Nippon collaboration.

This in turn, he declared, will undoubtedly result in the fostering of peace movements among the inhabitants of the above-mentioned five Chinese provinces, thus adding toward the consummation of the China Affair.

To Succeed Bombay Governor

Domei

LISBON, December 4.—In succession to Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of the Province of Bombay, whose term of office will expire on March 17 of next year, David John Corvil, former Undersecretary for Scotland and a member of the Conservative Party, will be appointed to the post, it was announced by the British Government today, according to a London dispatch.

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BORNEO RESOURCES AWAIT COLONIZERS

Nippon Colonizers Urged to Exploit Rich Minerals in 'Treasure House of S. Seas'

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

KUCHING, December 4.—Rich natural resources in Borneo are awaiting the exploitation by virile Japanese youths, declared an unnamed Major-General who holds an important post in the local Nippon Military Administration.

The officer's remarks, revealing the process of development in this island follow:

The construction and development of former British Borneo are progressing slowly but steadily.

Before the current war, North Borneo was under the management of the North Borneo Company of which the British Governor-General was president. This company made profit-making its first aim and did not touch on any enterprise which was considered unprofitable. Accordingly, only small portions of Tawao and Sandakan in north-eastern Borneo had been exploited by this concern.

The Brunei race formerly possessed a large territory in North Borneo but, having been driven away by the British, it is now lingering out a feeble existence in a remote part of the island.

Sarawak Province was under the rule of the British Sultans, who misgoverned the region. The third Sultan who was in the post before the start of the War of Greater East stuck to the political principle that civilization is not for the native inhabitants. Because of such a political idea, 99 per cent of this wide region of Sarawak has been left unexploited.

North Borneo had consisted of four parts; namely, an area under the jurisdiction of the North Borneo Company, Sarawak Province under the British Sultans and Labuan and Brunei Islands which were under the management of the British Governor-General of the Straits Settlement. Accordingly, the currencies in these four areas were different from one another and various systems were diverse in respective regions.

The only thing common to all areas, be it noted, was the fact that due to the uniform policy of profit-making, a large number of Chinese were employed in the administrative organs in these four territories. The posts of prefectural governors, chiefs of counties and financial and general affairs bureaux of prefectural governments were mostly occupied by the Chinese.

The resident Chinese wielded a great influence in political as well as in financial spheres. It was their custom, to cite an example, to have the native inhabitants reclaim the jungles and then obtain from the prefectural governments the right of exploiting the land which the native inhabitants had reclaimed.

A large part of North Borneo is made up of plains which are covered by virgin forests and there are many rivers which constitute important route of traffic and transportation.

As for the natural resources in Borneo, there are many which cannot be found in other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Mercury, for example, is produced in such an amount that exceeds the total demand of Nippon. Bauxite, coal, diamonds of the first-grade quality are produced in abundance.

Among these mineral resources, however, petroleum is the most important. As is well known, the oil resources in Borneo is almost limitless and the quality is excellent. Moreover, it has recently been discovered that the lumber obtainable here can be manufactured into pulp.

Thus this island abounds in various natural resources and is awaiting the exploitation by Nipponese colonists. Virile Nippon youths are urged to come here and try their ability in the development of this "treasure house of the South Seas."

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Movement to Boost Fighting Spirit Starts

(Continued From Page 1)

paign which will last until December 9. This function is intended that we may greet the first anniversary of the war in a happy mood because it was the devotion of those soldiers who sacrificed their lives in fighting that became the foundation for the establishment of Greater East Asia.

On December 8 will be observed "The Sure-Victory Winning Savings Strengthening Movement. The implication of this is that the war funds should be provided through public savings. Warplanes, tanks and warships should be made with the people's savings.

From December 9 to December 11 will be observed the movement for giving thanks to and supporting industrial fighters. This is intended for carrying out in earnest the expansion of productivity as the fighting power is proportionate to production. Thanks should be offered to the industrial fighters, who are assiduously engaged in their work to overcome the enemies.

Protection Board Plans Events

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Military Protection Board is planning to sponser the following functions: (1) A Calligraphy Exhibition at the Mitsukoshi Department Store at Nihonbashi to be held for seven days beginning Saturday, (2) A Tea Ceremony on Sunday at the Gokokuji Temple, to which family members of soldiers now on the front lines will be invited, (3) Selling in the streets of soldier protection badges and memorial picture cards from December 6 to 8, (4) Installing of contribution boxes for the benefit of soldiers' families at theaters in the principal cities throughout the country, (5) Announcement of "The Marching Song of the Younger Generation," and (6) Mobilization of members of the Wounded Soldiers Association to help increase production.

The Board is also contemplating for members of neighborhood associations to send letters and comfort kits to the fighting line as well as to visit and sweep tombs of war dead under the guidance of the Dai Nippon Women's Association.

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UNITED STATES IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OUTBREAK OF WAR, STATES INTERNATIONAL LAW AUTHORITY

Dr. Kamikawa Refutes American Propaganda by Pointing Out Facts and Figures Drawn From Official U.S. Documents

SAYS U.S. NOTE TANTAMOUNT TO ULTIMATUM

Substantiating his contention with definite facts and figures drawn from official documents published by the United States authorities themselves, Dr. Hikomatsu Kamikawa, authority on International Law and Professor of the Tokyo Imperial University categorically denied widely propagandized Anglo-American claims that responsibility for the commencement of the Greater East Asia War lies with Japan.

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This studied refutation backed by undeniable facts was contained in a lengthy article written by Dr. Kamikawa and published in the Tokyo Shimbun.

Referring repeatedly to relevant passages in the sensational report of the Pearl Harbor debacle drawn up by the United States Inquiry Commission appointed by President Roosevelt and headed by Supreme Court Justice Owen Roberts, Dr. Kamikawa bluntly declared, "The Roberts Commission report on the Hawaiian debacle is a frank admission of the true state of affairs, and one needs only to refer to it to see who really was responsible for the current war."

U.S. Proved Guilty

Dr. Kamikawa laid particular stress upon that part of the Roberts report which outlined the dispositions taken by the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet on November 27, fully ten days prior to the actual outbreak of hostilities, which proves beyond the slightest doubt the responsibility of the United States in commencing the war.

On that day, according to the Roberts report, "The Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet made certain dispositions of units of the Fleet for the purpose of strengthening his outposts to the south and west of the Hawaiian Islands, and also issued an order that any Japanese submarines found in the operating areas under the Island of Oahu should be attacked."

Dr. Kamikawa recalled that November 27 was the day following the presentation to Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Ambassador Saburo Kurusu of American proposals tantamount to an ultimatum and absolutely impossible for Japan to accept.

Further stress was laid by Dr. Kamikawa upon another passage in the Roberts Commission report which said that at 6:30 a.m. of December 7 "a suspicious looking object was sighted in the prohibited area off Pearl Harbor by the U.S.S. Antares. Between 6:33 and 6:45 this object which was a small submarine, was attacked and sunk by the concerted action of a naval patrol plane and the U.S.S. Ward."

Thus a Japanese submarine had been sunk one hour and 20 minutes before the Japanese attack had been launched. By America's own word, the first shot of the War of Greater East Asia was fired by the United States.

The noted authority further pointed out that several months prior to the outbreak of the War, the American Secretary of State had maintained the closest communications possible with both the Secretary of Navy and the Secretary of War, constantly informing the latter of the newest developments of the Japanese-American negotiations being carried out in Washington.

The American Secretaries of the Navy and War, in turn, kept the American naval and military authorities in Hawaii posted on the progress of the talks, bluntly warning of the likelihood of a breakdown in the negotiations and the outbreak of war. Instructions for military preparedness also were included in these communications.

Dr. Kamikawa noted particularly that when the Third Konoye Cabinet resigned en bloc on October 16, 1941, not a moment was lost by the American Secretaries of Navy and War in dispatching instructions for war preparations to the Hawaiian Army and Navy commands.

He added that Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, was warned under date of November 24 that "in the opinion of the Navy Department, a surprise aggressive movement in any direction by the Japanese, including an attack on the Philippines or Guam, was a possibility."

Further warnings from Washington, Dr. Kamikawa pointed out, flowed to the Hawaiian Commands in a constant stream, and according to the Roberts report, both land and sea preparations in Hawaii left nothing in want.

However, if the Hawaiian Army and Navy commands, believing and acting contrary to instructions from Washington, felt that Japan would never dare to attack Hawaii and accordingly neglected to perform their duties, thus causing the American forces to suffer tremendous losses, how possibly can such blame be placed upon the shoulders of Japan.

Emphasizing that the Roberts report is a document of American creation compiled by picked men under the direction of the President of the United States, Dr. Kamikawa declared, "If there is anything that proves the innocence of Japan as a violator of international trust and law and directly places the blame for the outbreak of the war on the United States Navy, it is the report compiled by the Roberts Commission."

Enemy Fired 1st Shot

Dr. Kamikawa urged interested persons to read carefully the contents of the report "for you will see that no conclusion can be arrived at but that the United States Navy took the initiative in the current War of Greater East Asia, and it was the United States Pacific Fleet which fired the first shot."

"There is no such thing as a 'period of grace' in warfare," Dr Kamikawa declared. He added that a proposal was made at the Hague Peace Convention in 1907 to incorporate a clause in the "Treaty Relating to War" in an effort to prevent surprise attacks, but that the treaty as adopted did not bar surprise attacks.

Dr. Kamikawa recalled that during the Hague Peace Convention the delegate from the Netherlands proposed that 24 hours grace be given between the final note declaring war and the actual opening of hostilities. He added that this proposal, however, was shelved after being opposed by France, England, the United States, and Germany, as well as Japan

Giving the detailed course of events immediately prior to the opening of hostilities, Dr Kamikawa recalled that on the day of the outbreak of the war, Ambassador Nomura took steps to hand to Secretary of State Cordell Hull a note severing diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States, at 1 p.m. of December 7, a full 25 minutes before the Japanese Forces commenced their attack upon Pearl Harbor.

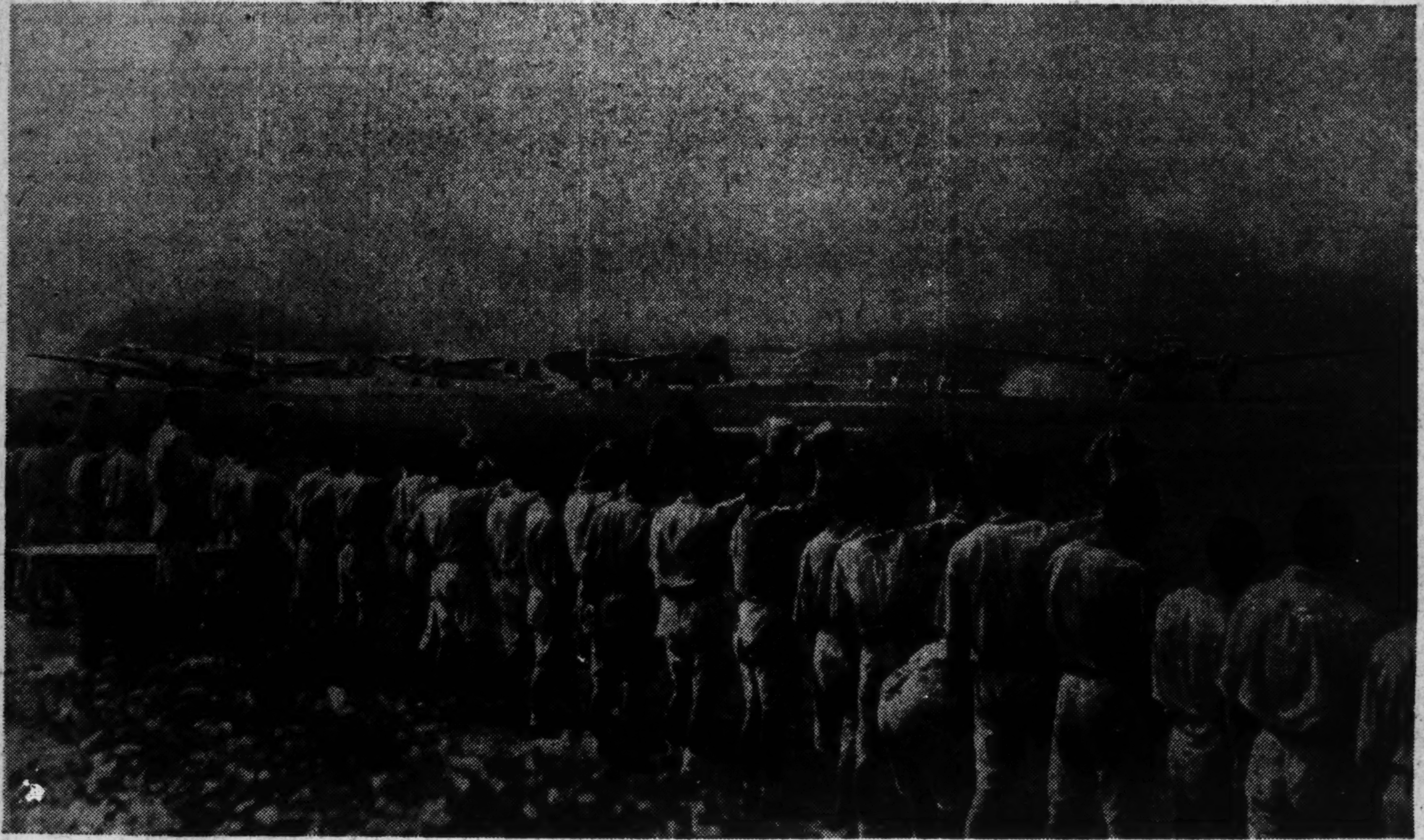
The American military authorities learned that such steps were about to be taken by the Japanese Envoy and one hour before the note was to be handed to Mr. Hull, at 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time, or 6 a.m. Hawaii Time, dispatched urgent warnings to the Hawaiian Command apprising the Hawaiian commanders of the imminence of diplomatic rupture.

These warnings, Dr. Kamikawa added, were dispatched to Hawaii actually two hours before the Japanese Forces struck at Pearl Harbor. "It is thus clear that Japan did not resort to a surprise attack nor did it in any way violate international law." He stressed that the Anglo-American contention that Japan made a surprise attack in violation of international law and international good faith is "completely without foundation."

The writer declared that whatever descriptive terminology America

(Continued on Page 2)

Triumphal Return From Moresby Raid



Powerful formations of the Imperial Naval Air Corps raided Port Moresby in New Guinea and mercilessly bombed this enemy base. The planes are shown in the above picture returning triumphantly to an undisclosed base amidst an enthusiastic welcome by the ground crews. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

WASHINGTON ADMITS SINKING OF CRUISER

Says 2 Others Heavily Damaged in Night Battle, November 30, Off Guadalcanal

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 3.—The U.S. Navy Department today announced that one American cruiser had been sunk and two others heavily damaged in the naval battle on the night of November 30 in the neighborhood of Guadalcanal Island, it is reported from Washington.

The foregoing is a partial announcement of the loss inflicted upon the American navy, as has usually been made by the American naval authorities on such an occasion.

Britain Loses 10 Warships

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, December 3.—In the course of his report on the war situation in North Africa in the House of Commons, First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander today disclosed that while the Allied landing operations were in progress, the British small size aircraft carrier Avenger engaged in convoy duty and nine other warships and vessels had been sunk by German submarines, it is reported from London.

INSTITUTES TO INCREASE OUTPUT DECIDED IN MEDAN

More Foodstuffs and Light Industries Development in Sumatra Wanted

Domei

MEDAN, December 3.—In line with the administrative efforts to increase foodstuffs and develop light industries in Sumatra, and also with a view of cultivating qualified leaders in these fields, a State Industrial School and a State Agricultural School will be inaugurated in Medan on December 15, it was learned today.

Each school will admit 100 students who have finished primary schools and they will be instructed for three years by 19 qualified natives and Japanese who have Japanese university education. Upon finishing their three-year courses, they will enter higher departments which will be established in each school. After graduating from these higher departments they will be recommended to the Higher Industrial and Higher Agricultural Schools in Japan.

The native youths of Sumatra, whose education has been all but neglected by the Dutch Government, are welcoming the opportunity for a higher education made possible for them by the Japanese administration. Already, since the announcement of the project, a great number of applications has been received by the school authorities.

Fushimi Maru Dodges Torpedoes As Captain and Crew Apply Skill

Cowardly Attack by Enemy Submarine Ends in Total Failure as Ship Keeps Changing Course—True Nippon Marine Spirit Displayed

The gallant feat of the captain and members of the crew of a Japanese merchant vessel who succeeded in steering their ship clear of deadly torpedoes discharged by an enemy submarine, and after half an hour of delicate navigation eventually managed to bring the craft to safety was revealed Friday by the Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry.

The ship in question is the Fushimi Maru of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, formerly on the European run, commanded by Captain Ken Fukuda.

The announcement was made to coincide with the Movement for Thanking and Protecting Seamen, which is being launched throughout the country from today. The successful struggle put up by the Fushimi Maru is described as follows:

"The giant ship Fushimi Maru with several hundred passengers on board, was sailing on a calm sea at 10:35 a.m. on a certain day of a certain month. Suddenly, a rushing torpedo was sighted and a warning was sounded by the men on the bridge. All members of the crew promptly took up their respective emergency positions. A third mate shouted the crisp order, "Hard a-starboard," as the captain took up his post on the bridge. Two deadly torpedoes, leaving two white streaks of churning water in their wake, came rushing toward the ship. Captain Fukuda stood motionless, calmly gazing at the torpedoes nearing the ship. The ship suddenly turned to the right. The two torpedoes shot past the ship and disappeared. The crisis was over.

"In another moment, however, another warning was sounded for the coming of a third torpedo. This time, the Fushimi Maru veered to larboard. The enemy missile again missed the mark. The sigh of relief that went up on board the ship was short-lived, however, for two more torpedoes were discharged by the enemy submarine. But again, for the third time, the ship dodged them, thanks to the skill of the captain and the members of the crew in shifting the course of the ship. No more torpedoes were discharged, and peace reigned once more. It was 11:10 a.m."

Captain Chuji Goto, chief of the labor department of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was enthusiastic over the gallantry shown by the crew of the Fushimi Maru when it was attacked by a hostile submarine.

Talking to the press he said;

"Once out of port the seamen are

(Continued on Page 2)

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, December 5, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

Significance of Movement to Thank And Protect Seamen

NIPPON SANGYO—The importance of shipping in wartime is a matter that needs no expatiation. The expansion of the seas under the control of the Nippon Navy with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia has increased this importance all the more, as more materials must be transported and transit activities markedly speeded up. Thus our program for productivity expansion necessarily includes augmented shipbuilding as well as increased output in the key industries.

It is a most timely action, therefore, that the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Society and Service to the State through Shipping should sponsor a movement to thank and protect seamen to be developed throughout the country between December 5 and 7. This will offer a good opportunity for the people to gain full understanding of the hardships borne and sacrifices being made by seamen to maintain the supply routes on the war-troubled seas and to extend aid to them in token of heartfelt appreciation.

The hardships borne by seamen have been adequately described by Vice-Admiral Matsuki, director-general of the Marine Affairs Board in his broadcast speech. Land workers can never know the stringent conditions at sea in wartime compared with peacetime conditions. Seamen as soon as they put out to sea expose themselves to war risks comparable with officers and men of the Navy. In strange waters they must face danger of attack by enemy warships and aircraft. Unarmed they must push on through the smoke of battle. When they are leaving home shores, therefore, seamen invariably resolve to offer their lives in the performance of their duty, as Vice-Admiral Matsuki has pointed out. The sleepless nights and day and night toil during navigation that seamen must experience are perhaps beyond anything that land workers can imagine.

In view of the self-sacrifices thus being made by seamen, the movement to thank and protect them and theirs is a most timely institution, which must go a long way toward bringing home to the public the services they are rendering their country.

MUSSOLINI TO MEET JAPANESE SCRIBES

Correspondents in Italy Will Be Granted Special Interview On December 8

Domei

ROME, December 3.—In the first interview granted to foreign correspondents since Italy's entry into war, Il Duce Benito Mussolini will meet Japanese press correspondents representing Domei, Asahi, Nichi Nichi and others on December 8 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced today by the Ministry of Information.

Later in the day, the Japanese correspondents together with correspondents from other countries, will be given interviews with Minister of Popular Culture Alesandro Pavolini, Minister of National Education Giuseppe Bottai, Under-Secretary of Navy Rear-Admiral Arturo Riccardi and Under-Secretary of Air Pilot-General Alfredo Fugier.

It was also learned that the Association of Italian Journalists will give a reception on the evening of the 7th in honor of the Japanese journalists, to which German journalists will also be invited.

On the 10th, the Japanese Embassy will hold a special cinema party at the Barberini Cinema Theater, at which time newsreel depicting various war events from the fall of Hongkong to the fall of Rangoon will be shown.

In addition, an exhibition in commemoration of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia will be given at the Villa Nazionale under the auspices of the Japanese Embassy, it was learned.

PROBE IDEOLOGICAL ACTION

90 Judicial Delegates Hold Discussions in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, December 3.—A conference was held by more than 90 delegates representing judicial offices in Nippon, Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia this morning in the Supreme Court building to discuss various ideological problems affecting the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The questions relating to the establishment of a unified organ to combat obnoxious ideologies, exchange of reports concerning ideological activities within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, and measures to counteract espionage activities in Nippon, Manchoukuo and China were subjects of discussion.

Hsuchow Telegraph Ready

C.P.S.

HSUCHOW, December 4—Telegraphic services between Hongkong and Hsuchow have been restored as from November 1.

BRILLIANT RESULTS ACHIEVED IN CHINA DURING PAST 1 YEAR; CHUNGKING'S RESISTANCE DROPS

Downfall of Enemy Regime Expected to Come In Near Future; Imperial Expeditionary Forces Confident of Victory

ARMY AUTHORITIES ISSUE STATEMENT

The Imperial Expeditionary Army is facing the second year of the War of Greater East Asia full of confidence in its ability to completely defeat the armed forces of the Chungking regime in the very near future, according to the authorities of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

A statement issued by the authorities of the Imperial Expeditionary Army in China on December 4 shows that 44 per cent of the strength of enemy forces in China has been destroyed by the Japanese Forces since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War.

The Expeditionary Army has been kept busy dealing with hostile forces in the past year, coming into contact with enemy forces on as many as 25,000 occasions during the period.

The informal statement issued by the authorities of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in China follows:

A year has elapsed since Japan rose in arms to wipe out the cloud of American and British influence which darkened Greater East Asia and to bring true peace to this area.

Started 5½ Years Ago

It will be remembered that it is five and a half years ago that Japan embarked on the sacred war to destroy the Chiang Kai-shek regime under the banner of constructing a new order for Greater East Asia. Inevitably the China Affair developed into the War of Greater East Asia. With the progress of the war American and British influence, which was the source of East Asia's trouble was eliminated, and the program of making the principle of Hakko Ichiu prevail throughout the world is progressing.

A stage has been reached by humanity where it can expect a great change in the course of world events. It is a pity that the Chungking regime continues closing its eyes to this historical fact, and that along with America and Britain it has constituted itself the common enemy of the races and nations of East Asia. It is impossible to complete the Greater East Asia War without solving the China question. The overthrow of the Chungking regime is an essential condition of the attainment of the goal of bringing the Greater East Asia to a victorious end.

Following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War the Chungking regime concluded that there would be a decline in the fighting power of Japan in China. The great victories which were scored by the Imperial Forces at the beginning of the war dashed the hopes of Chungking to the ground. In the past year the Imperial Expeditionary Army in China has engaged the forces of the Chungking regime in major fights on about 50 occasions. The field of its operations extended over Central, North, and South China and Mengchiang.

The results attained by the Japanese in one year's fighting in China exclusive of the battle for Hongkong follow:

1. There was a total of 25,000 engagements. This means that there were on an average 2,000 engagements every month and 70 every day.

2. The enemy forces which were met by the Japanese were approximately 3,600,000 men strong. This is equal to the combined strength of the Chungking army, which is 3,000,000 men strong, the Communist army and the various guerilla units working for Chungking which between them are 600,000 men strong. Put another way, the Japanese were opposed by the whole of the strength of hostile armed forces in China.

80,000 Dead on Field

3. A total of 280,000 dead were left on the fields of battle by the enemy. The number of prisoners taken by the Japanese was 123,000. The ratio of prisoners taken by the Japanese to the dead left by the enemy is 44 per cent. The ratio in 1940 was 12 per cent and that in 1941 was 29 per cent. It will thus be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese operating in China.

4. On the basis of figures for losses suffered by the enemy in the past, the losses which have been suffered by the enemy since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia total 1,583,000 men, including 280,000 wounded and 300,000 deserters. This means that 44 per cent of the strength of the enemy forces in China has been destroyed directly or indirectly in the past year.

5. The trophies taken by the Japanese, on the basis of the equipment of the average enemy division, are trench mortars for 50 divisions, rifles for 48 divisions, light machine guns for 18 divisions, and heavy machine guns for 11 divisions.

As a result of the disastrous defeats suffered by America and Britain at the outset of the war, Chungking's position has become worse than ever before. Chungking's fighting strength has met with an unprecedentedly serious setback, due to constant military pressure brought to bear upon it by the Japanese Forces, deprivation of war materials following the interception of Chungking-aiding routes by Japanese troops, growing skeptism of the popular mind on the prospects of Chungking's armed resistance to Japan and various other disadvantageous conditions. This had induced the Chungking regime to pin its hopes on a victory by America and Britain in the world war and to determine to carry on its armed resistance to Japan as a link in the chain of the world conflict. Every possible effort has been made by that regime to prevent a drop in the strength of its armed resistance. This is understood to be the general war policy of Chungking. In these circumstances, Chungking is trying hard to maintain the status quo in its armed resistance. Simultaneously, that regime is concentrating on the reorientation of its wartime structure to enable the carrying out of long-term armed resistance on the basis of self-sufficiency.

However, there is one thing that should not be overlooked. It is that the Chungking regime went through the bitter experience of defeat in its Burma-Yunnan campaign, in which its major forces were annihilated by the Japanese units and that Chungking now is keenly alive not to repeat this ordeal. What may be expected to take place between Chungking and America-Britain in the future is the mutual adoption of a cunning and sly policy in which the two parties will try to maintain their respective fighting forces without being affected seriously and to devise ways and means to induce the other to resist Japan. This is a really interesting situation to watch.

American Air Forces

Steps are being taken to strengthen and increase the American air forces in China. Chungking is expecting a great deal from their activities in making good the weakness of its land forces. Several aerial guerilla attacks were carried out by the American air corps in China some time ago on Japanese-occupied regions in North, Central and South China. Their hit-and-run attacks were counteracted by Japanese airplanes who, on finding the enemy bases, carried out intensive counter-raids and are dealing a stunning blow to the enemy. As a result, the enemy air forces are avoiding Japanese attacks as far as possible. Judging from their audacious attempts, however, it must be expected that the enemy air forces will repeat their offensives.

Chungking has been exerting efforts toward the construction of a structure permitting it to resist Japan without outside aid since it invoked the National General Mobilization Law in May of this year.

On the other hand Chungking is engaged in what are called the northwestern operations. As these operations progress the forces of Chungking are being moved to the provinces of Northwest China. While exerting itself to strengthen the defense of these provinces, it is enforcing measures designed to bolster its political position there. It is not neglectful of extending the

(Continued on Page 2)

HER MAJESTY GOES TO ARMY HOSPITAL TO COMFORT HEROES

Grants Audience to War Minister General Tojo and Other Officers

SEES WORKSHOPS, MUSEUM

Also Visits Army College of Surgeons and Inspects Field Equipment

Provisional Tokyo Army Hospital No. 1 and Army College of Surgeons were graced on Friday by the visit of Her Majesty the Empress who conferred a similar honor on the Yokosuka Navy Hospital the previous day.

In an informal Imperial cortege attended by Marquis Tadataka Hirohata, Lord Steward, Chief Lady-in-Waiting Hoshina and other members of Her Imperial Majesty's suite, Her Imperial Majesty left the Imperial Palace at 1 p.m. and arrived at the hospital at 1:15 p.m.

Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as War Minister, Lieutenant-General Yoshihide Miki, director of the Medical Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry, Lieutenant-Colonel Nishigori, representing the director of the hospital, and others received Her Imperial Majesty as the Imperial retinue drew in.

Audience Is Granted

After a brief rest in the specially-prepared chamber of the hospital, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to grant audience to Premier Tojo, Director Miki and Lieutenant-Colonel Nishigori, the latter laying before Her Imperial Majesty an account of the conditions of the patients. Then the principal members of the hospital staff lined up in the courtyard to be inspected by Her Imperial Majesty.

With Lieutenant-Colonel Nishigori leading the way, the Imperial retinue proceeded to the workshops where sick and wounded soldiers recuperating at the hospital were at work and to the hospital museum where various articles were on display.

Visiting each room, Her Imperial Majesty gave a gracious word for each hero in white.

The Imperial cortege next proceeded to the Toyama Military School adjacent to the hospital and there viewed the disabled soldiers undergoing training with their artificial arms and legs in the covered drill ground reserved for the rainy weather.

With the hospital staff lined up to see it off, the Imperial cortege left the hospital at 2:55 p.m. and soon arrived at the Army College of Surgeons, where Lieutenant-General Momoi, president of the college, Major-General Ishitomi and other members of the faculty were out to welcome Her Imperial Majesty.

In the courtyard of the college, Her Imperial Majesty inspected the pincipal members of the faculty. With Lieutenant-General Ishitomi acting as guide, the Imperial cortege made the rounds of the various wards of the college hospital and inquired after the progress of each patient. Those who were able to walk lined up to salute Her Imperial Majesty.

Inspects Field Units

Her Imperial Majesty was particularly interested in the field operating car and other up-to-date field medical equipment, the pride of the Japanese Army.

Ending a comfort visit lasting nearly three hours, the Imperial cortege left the college at 4:07 p.m.

Deeply moved by the solicitude shown by Her Imperial Majesty regarding the well-being of sick and wounded soldiers, War Minister Tojo stated to the press as follows:

"Her Imperial Majesty has graced Army hospitals with Her visit on many occasions, expressing profound solicitude to the wounded and ill officers and men of the Army. Today, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased to visit Provisional Tokyo Army Hospital No. 1 and Army College of Surgeons for inspection of the conditions and made gracious personal inquiries after the progress of the patients. Her Imperial Majesty has also granted the patients a gift of confectionery with gracious words of comfort. We have also been commanded to give a detailed account of the efforts being made to promote the welfare of the disabled.

"In view of this boundless benevolence on the part of Her Imperial Majesty, it behooves wounded and ill officers and men to strive to the utmost to achieve recovery and to pledge continued service to the State in the best ways they know."

MacNaider Wounded in Battle

Domei

LISBON, December 3.—The United States War Department announced today that Brigadier-General Hanford MacNaider, former Undersecretary of War, was slightly wounded in the Pacific battle on November 22, it is reported from Washington.

Life of Sun Yat-Sen Will Be Picturized By Nippon Film Firm

The life of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese revolution and noted patriot, will be picturized by the Dai Nippon Eiga Seisaku Kabushiki Kaisha or the Japan Motion Picture Production Company in the near future, Domei reported. The picture, which will be titled "Dr. Sun Yat-sen In His Younger Days," will depict the patriotic activities of Dr. Sun Yat-sen who is regarded as the life and soul of the Chinese revolution of 1911. The new picture, coming close on the heels of the recent production of "Wang Ching-wei," which the Toho Eiga Kaisha (the Toho Motion Picture Company) picturized the life of the President of the National Government of China, generally is believed to contribute greatly in acquainting the Japanese people with the life of Chinese leaders.

Fushimi Maru Dodges Torpedoes Skillfully

(Continued From Page 1)

exposed to the danger of being attacked by hostile submarines. While in port, they work day and night for increased efficiency in the loading and unloading of vessels. The sight of them exerting themselves to perform their functions perfectly in their respective places of work moves me to tears of gratitude. They are allowed very little time in which to rest quietly. The preoccupation of the crew of a ship carrying a cargo of important materials is how to get the goods to their destination in safety. Their anxiety is the anxiety of a man engaged in a life and death struggle. I am told that none of the crew of the Fushimi Maru was disturbed or unduly excited when the ship was attacked by a hostile submarine. The distinction with which the men on board the ship behaved in the presence of the enemy undersea craft recalls the great energy with which they have trained themselves. They are possessed of the soul of a true seaman. What the soul of a true seaman is like is described by the poem telling of the heartfelt desire of a man to meet the rough and stormy sea in order to prove himself as a true son of Dai Nippon. It is in the spirit of this poem that the seamen of Japan are performing their functions in these times. The Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry, the Navigation Association and our company are studying the problem of about what is to be done for those seamen who are in need of rest. I hope that plans will soon be worked out to provide recreation for the seamen who certainly deserve it."

The Fushimi Maru was built at the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki in 1914. Since then she had been working a regular European service. As the last Japanese passenger ship leaving England before the outbreak of the present War, she set sail from London in November, 1939, and arrived in Yokohama on January 8, 1940, via New York and Panama. On that voyage she brought back a large number of Japanese residents from Europe.

HOUSES FOR COUPLES

Will Be Incentive for More People To Get Married

At the third meeting of the Cooperative Council of the Tokyo Municipality held Thursday in the Public Hall at Shiba, Mitsugi Kamijo proposed that newly-married couples should be given houses

"In view of the increasing importance of the population problem," declares Mr. Kamijo, "it is absolutely necessary that newly—married couples should be given dwelling-places before all others. Due to the scarcity of houses to let, there are now many people who are obliged to put off marriages. I think it a good thing for the state to establish a kind of house-agents to control buying, selling, and letting houses."

Confucius Rites Fixed

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 4.—The Central Political Council resolved that the spring and autumn sacrificial rites for Confucius be restored. The spring sacrificial rites will be held on Arbor Day every year, and the autumnal sacrificial rites on September 28. It was also resolved that the Sun Mausoleum Committee and the Confucius Temple Committee be amalgamated.

Jews Must Carry Cards

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 4.—The Police Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipal Government announced that hereafter the identification cards for Jewish residents in the area under its jurisdiction must be incribed with the letter "J" in blue. It may be observed that foelgners and Chinese are all required to apply for residence cards.

UNITED STATES HIT BY DR. KAMIKAWA

(Continued from Page 1)

may use to characterize the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, all official documents of its own creation to date agree in admitting that the Hawaiian debacle was due in the main to gross negligence, miscalculation and unpreparedness on the part of the military and naval authorities in Hawaii. Admiral Kimmel, he recalled, was dismissed and court-martialled for "dereliction of duty."

Points to Discrepancy

Dr. Kamikawa significantly declared that while the American Government is blaming Japan for having started the War of Greater East Asia and for causing the Hawaiian debacle by striking without warning, it is with the same breath blatantly admitting that the miserable defeat at Hawaii was due to its own faults.

Referring to the recent propaganda campaigns which have been launched by the Anglo-American Powers, Dr. Kamikawa bluntly declared, "It is a well-known fact that the United States and Great Britain, birthplaces of propaganda, are dexterously disseminating false rumors.

"During the first World War, these two countries resorted ingeniously to these tactics, and the same tactics are being applied today. Having repeatedly crushed the enemy's forces by arms, we must blast the enemy's propaganda power by pen and voice."

Dr. Kamikawa pointed out that Anglo-American propaganda is spreading the rumor that Japan took the initial action by launching a surprise attack against Pearl Harbor contrary to the principles of international law.

Stressing that nothing could be farther from the truth, the writer declared that it is a known fact that for nine months prior to the opening of hostilities Japan negoitated with the United States. "This shows that the War of Greater East Asia was not started in a day," Dr. Kamikawa added.

Going into a detailed description of Japan's peace efforts which were carried on patiently and conscientiously by Ambassador Nomura, Dr. Kamikawa recalled that in February last year Admiral Nomura arrived in Washington as Japanese Ambassador to the United States.

"Without delay Ambassador Nomura made efforts to start negotiations with the United States authorities to iron out amicably the tangled situation.

"In about mid-April the authorities in Washington agreed to commence negotiations. Apprehensive of the influence of the Japanese-Soviet Neutrality Pact and Germany's powerful spring offensive, American officials commenced informal negotiations in an effort to manipulate Japan as they liked.

"From the very beginning the negotiating American officials lacked sincerity and appeared undesirous of reaching an understanding. With the outbreak of the Soviet-German conflict, the European situation seemed brighter from the anti-Axis viewpoint.

'Acts of War' Recalled

"Believing that the time for chastising Japan was at hand, the American authorities carelessly declared during the last days of July that the negotiations would be discontinued. On July 25, the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands abruptly declared a rupture of economic relations with Japan.

"The declaration came as a complete surprise and could be considered nothing but a hostile act directed against Japan without provocation. On the previous day President Roosevelt openly said that the United States could not effect an oil embargo against Japan out of fear of the outbreak of war between the two countries.

"The United States and Great Britain, by virtue of the fact that they are the leading 'haves' have taken recourse to economic measures in dealing with countries antagonistic toward them, by applying embargoes, boycotts, and by freezing assets. Such measures as these not only cripple the countries against which they are applied, but also deal a death blow to the people at large. They may be regarded rightfully as 'acts of war.'

"It was obvious that such 'acts of war' as were applied to Japan which hitherto had relied largely upon imported raw materials, would mean a matter of life or death. Joint economic rupture of relations with Japan by the United States, Great Britain and the Netherlands, amounted practically to a declaration of war.

"Such a challenge, 'an act of war,' has never in the history of the world been applied to one country by another during times of peace. Japan should have accepted the challenge and taken up arms at the moment. However, Japan having no desire to fight with the United States and Great Britain at that time, did not have recourse to arms.

"In spite of the insult, Japan overlooked it and attempted to solve the difficult problem by peaceful means.

"In the meantime, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had met on the Atlantic for three days from August 10, 1941, to draw up and approve the so-called "Atlantic Charter," as well as further to draft various plans for war against Japan.

"On his return home, Churchill declared to the House of Commons on August 24, that Britain will be ready to declare war on Japan within an hour after the outbreak of war between the United States and Japan.

"In disregard of such an outrageous act on the part of the Anglo-Saxon leaders, Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan sent a message to President Roosevelt appealing for a personal conference between them in order to operate on the 'Pacific cancer.'

"However the United States and Great Britain misunderstood the modest attitude taken by the Japanese Government for a sign of weakness, and began to foster hopes that they might cripple Japan without fighting. No wonder all efforts by Japan to conciliate and negotiate a peaceful solution failed. The Japanese Government went so far as to dispatch Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to Washington for the sole purpose of settling the problem through negotiations.

"On November 26, 1941, the last proposal of the United States Government was handed to the Japanese Envoys. The United States demanded:

(1) That Japan withdraw from the Tripartite Pact,

(2) That Japan remove all armed forces and police from all of China including Manchuria and French Indo-China, and

(3) That Japan shall recognize no other regime than that of Chang Kai-shek.

"These demands amounted to an ultimatum telling Japan to step back to the status not only prior to the China Affair but also to before the Manchurian Incident and even before the Russo-Japanese War. No country with a sovereign independence would have accepted such demands without losing a considerable part of its dignity.

Unprecedented Terms

"Not one item of the final proposals was acceptable to Japan. It is unprecedented in the history of world diplomacy that one country should demand of another country such harsh and cruel terms.

"That the United States and Britain had no intention of compromise and that they intended only to subjugate Japan was clearly disclosed in these demands. There was no way to choose for Japan than to stand up and take up arms at the risk of its entire future.

"What country of the world would not have taken similar action if insulted outrageously after patient efforts at conciliation? And by what reason should such a country be called responsible for the outbreak of war? Japan is willing to stand trial before God's righteousness, and the history of the world.

"For nine months before the war, we sincerely, in good faith, and patiently and prudently made every effort to find a peaceful solution with America and Britain. However, the haughty British and Americans underestimated our war-power, disdained our economic strength, and severed economic relations which was tantamount to a declaration of actual warfare. They finally presented us with a high-handed proposal which was absolutely impossible to accept without smearing our self-respect.

"Our patience has been tried to the limit, and as a last resort we attacked Hawaii."

WINTER SWIMMING SET

Meet Will Be Held in Tokyo on December 8

In order to promote the health of Japanese youths and to train them to withstand any climatic changes, the Dai Nippon Swimming Federation will sponsor an off-season swimming meet at the Nakagawa waterway, Edogawa-ku on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8.

Members of various schools, business houses, and associations will participate in the meet which will begin at 12:30 p.m. in the presence of a representative from the Welfare Ministry.

VETERAN DONATES LUMBER

Offered to Army and Navy Valuable Wood

In view of the Government's increasing need for lumber in wartime industries, Shintaro Hayashi of Kagoshima Prefecture has offered 30,000 cubic feet of lumber valued at ¥100,000 to the Army and Navy, according to the Asahi.

Mr. Hayashi, a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War applied to the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry for a permit to cut down the oak trees from his private forests on Friday to which the Ministry immediately gave its grateful permission.

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BRILLIANT RESULTS IN CHINA REVEALED

(Continued From Page 1)

northwestern route and developing the resources of the northwestern provinces. These activities of Chungking are indicative of its desire to check the spread of Communist influence in Northwest China and increase its influence in that region.

Chungking is supposed to be fully aware of the difficulties to be surmounted in establishing the structure permitting it to resist Japan without outside aid and making its influence felt throughout Northwest China. Willingly or unwillingly, it will have to submit to America if it wishes to complete these programs.

Kuomintang Communist Friction

Judging from outward appearances relations of the leaders of the Kuomintang and those of the Communist Party are smooth, due to the circumstances surrounding the Chungking regime and the pressure brought by America to bear on the two organizations. On matters of secondary importance, however, the leaders of the two organizations are at variance. The true state of relations between the two organizations is indicated by the fact that each has agents working to cut into the strength of the other. The move of Chungking to get power centralized in Northwest China is necessarily provoking the Communist Army. Once the balance between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party is at an end, the two organizations will find themselves in a far more violent conflict with each other than they have ever been in the past.

National Government Cooperates

As soon as the War of Greater East Asia began President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China issued an informal statement in which he made clear China's resolve to share in the joys and sorrows of Japan. In order to be in a position to help Japan in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia, he proposed the Hsinmin or New People's movement. By way of preparing for the launching of the movement he sponsored a movement to inspire the youths of China with the spirit of courage. Through this movement he indicated his desire of seeing the young men of China possessed of a will to endure every hardship in the cause of Greater East Asia.

Then followed the rural pacification movement. The pacified area now extends to Chekiang Province. The area which has been pacified since the movement got under way nearly 18 months ago covers 2,798 square kilometers with a population of 7,492,477.

Every day sees an extension of the area where the notes issued by the issue bank of the National Government are in circulation in place of the old fapi currency. It will not be long before the National Government's program of unifying currency is completed.

There has been a steady increase in the tendency for the officers and men of the Chungking army to come over to the National Government ever since the return of the Government to Nanking. These officers and men are enrolled in the reconstructed army of the National Government which is an efficient unit materially and spiritually.

In October of this year the army of the National Government was reformed drastically. The high command and military administration were unified, while the power of command was strengthened. There is every reason to expect that before long the army of the National Government will play a positive role instead of the subsidiary role which has hitherto been its lot to play. It will be cooperating with the Imperial Expeditionary Army in the work of maintaining peace in the areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government and playing an important part in the annihilation of the Chungking army.

Annihilating Chungking Units

As has been pointed out, there has been unusual activity along the war front of China in the first year of the Greater East Asia War.

Our operations against the Chungking regime were spread over a great area. The work has been completed of encircling Chungking with a line which starts from Mengchiang in the north, passing North and Central China and reaches French Indo-China, Thailand, and Burma, covering 4,000 kilometers, which is equal to the distance between Tokyo and Midway Island. This means that the Imperial Expeditionary Army in China has possessed itself of all important strategic points from which to carry out operations for the overthrow of the Chungking regime.

The distribution of Chungking forces shows that the Chungking regime has no idea of where to defend itself against the Imperial Expeditionary Army. It is endeavoring in vain to know where it is to expect the Imperial Expeditionary Army to strike in the next stage of the war. At one time it rushes forces to defend Northwest China. At another it concentrates on the defense of Southwest China. The Chungking forces are always fluctuating.

Chungking still is possessed of 3,000,000 troops which are fit for action on the fields. It will not be surprising if America attaches importance to the continental front as a possible base from which to operate against Japan in a counter offensive.

General Chiang Kai-shek is strongly resolved to stand at the side of Chungking's allies in the world war. It seems that if necessary he is determined to invoke strong power to construct a structure permitting Chungking to resist Japan without outside aid. He would have the people make whatever sacrifices are necessary to realize the structure.

On the threshold of the second year of the War of Greater East Asia the officers and men of the Imperial Expeditionary Army are in higher spirits than ever. They are strongly resolved to bring about the fall of the Chungking regime as quickly as possible. There is no doubt that the second year of the war will find them pushing with great energy the enforcement of the plans they have worked out for the annihilation of the Chungking forces. They are fully aware of the difficulties to be encountered by them in attaining their goal of wiping the Chungking army out of existence. They are determined on helping to complete the War of Greater East Asia by beating and defeating all the armed forces possessed by Chungking.

Bond Flotation Unit Is Raised by F.I.C. With Vichy's Consent

Domei

HANOI, December 4.—The Government-General of French Indo-China, with the permission of the Vichy Government, has decided to raise the limit of Government bond flotation from the existing 46,000,000 piasters to 60,000,000 piasters, it was revealed. The present elevation of the bond flotation limit was necessitated in order to cope with the increasing expenditures paralleling the progress of many construction operations, it is understood.

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CHINA CELEBRATES WAR ANNIVERSARY

All Leading Cities Plan Program Of Movies, Lectures, Services To Fete First Year

Starting December 5, China will celebrate the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia for one week with a variety of scheduled functions, according to Domei.

In Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin and other leading cities of China where peace and order now reign as a result of the joint efforts of the Imperial Forces and the National Government of China, the occasion will be celebrated by Chinese and Japanese officials as well as the general public.

It will be marked with events manifesting not only the gratefulness of the people of the two countries for the brilliant war results that have been attained in the present conflict but also the renewed avowal of the two neighboring nations to collaborate in the prosecution of the war to final victory.

Pilgrimages to shrines and temples, mass meetings, parades, special exhibitions, and special commemorative radio programs are also scheduled. In addition, national drives of various kinds such as savings, increased purchases of national bonds, and rationalization of the standard of living on a practical economical wartime basis will be launched throughout the country.

On December 8, some 60 motion picture theaters in Tientsin will put on special programs of motion pictures of the brilliant exploits attained by Imperial Forces on sea, land and in air in the present war.

It is understood that in Tientsin, a special exhibition to mark the first anniversary of the bloodless occupation of the British concession will also be held for four days beginning December 7.

Chow Is Canton Mayor

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 4.—Wang Chi, newly-appointed Director of Civil Affairs of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Chow Ying-hsiang, newly-appointed Mayor of Canton, and Kuo Wei-ming, newly-appointed Director of Police, were formally inducted into office.

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Buddhist Priests to Meet

For the purpose of discussing various religious problems and to renew their determination to cooperate in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, Buddhist priests of the Sodo Sect throughout Japan will hold conferences in their respective districts from December 5 to 22. Buddhist priests in Tokyo will hold their meeting at the Seishoji Temple in Shiba at 10 a.m. December 8.

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INDIANS OF KANSAI PASS RESOLUTIONS

Congratulate Nippon Forces for Brilliant Victories—Fix Program for December 8

In order to congratulate the Ministers of War and Navy and the Imperial Japanese Forces for the brilliant successes achieved in the current conflict, the Indian residents of Kobe and suburbs gathered on December 2 at the Indian Social Society and adopted various resolutions, the Indian Independence League of Kobe reports. At the same time, an impressive program for celebrating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia was drafted.

The main resolution was worded as follows:

"This meeting of the Indians has learnt with great pleasure and satisfaction of the signal and triumphant victories of the Imperial Japanese Naval Forces in the Battles of the Solomons and take this opportunity to express heartfelt congratulations to the Ministers of War and Navy and the Imperial Forces for the supreme efforts and sacrifices that are being made to annihilate the American and British forces and to oust Anglo Saxon influence from the whole of Greater East Asia.

"At the same time, this meeting further resolves that the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia War on December 8 will be observed with the greatest of enthusiasm by all the Indians in Kansai."

The program arranged for December 8 is as follows:

8:30 a.m.—The Hoisting and Saluting of the Indian National Flag at the India Club Yamamoto Dori 1chome.

9:00 a.m.—To assemble at Nunobiki Tram Stop. To go to Gokoku Shrine, in march past formation of two with the Rising Sun Flag and the Indian National Flag in the lead.

3:00 p.m.—To assemble at the Indian Social Society to adopt resolutions about the following items:—

1. Determination to act concertedly for the attainment of complete Independence by annihilating the British and American enemies as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.
2. To support and encourage Rash Behari Bose and assure him of our willingness to sacrifice our life and property for the cause.
3. To express our thankfulness for the great help, support and encouragement, given for our cause, towards the Japapeople.
4. To collect funds for donation to the Japanese Government for helping the families of the brave soldiers who gave their lives in the present war.

Before the closing of the meeting, a message expressing condolences to the victims of the recent flood in Thailand was drafted and dispatched.

NIPPON WOMEN'S SOCIETY TO VISIT SOLDIERS' TOMBS

Association Will Also Tour Hospitals to Console Wounded Soldiers on Dec. 8

In order to console the spirits of the war dead as well as to express their gratitude to the officers and men on the fighting lines, the Tokyo Branch of the Dai Nippon Women's Association is contemplating a visit to clean and beautify the tombs of the war dead on the occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8.

The Association is also planning to pay a visit of consolation to the sick and wounded at various hospitals in Tokyo.

It is further reported that the Association will start a movement on this memorable day to collect 1,000,000 magazines to send to the soldiers on the front lines.

China Revenue Increases

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 4.—Revenue accruing from the taxes on cigarettes, cotton yarn, wheat flour and many other staple commodities has increased considerably as from October indicating it to be a sign of increased facilities for the transportation and distribution of commodities and materials.

Nanking Museum Expanded

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 4.—Two more rooms for the exhibition of Nipponese sculpture and photography have been added to the State Museum here to give visitors a better knowledge of Nipponese art and culture.

MUSSOLINI LAUDS JAPAN

Il Duce Says Nippon's Participation in War Guarantees Absolute Victory; Flays Churchill for Attempt to Undermine Italian Morale

The text of Premier Benito Mussolini's speech delivered on December 2 before the meeting of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations in which he lauded the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces of Nippon and declared Nippon's participation in the war has guaranteed absolute victory for the Axis follows, as received by the Tokyo office of the Italian Stefani News Agency:

Comrades:

My antipathy to speak in peaceful and normal times is known to you. The intelligent Italian people do not need any whipping of propaganda, but I have the impression that after 18 months of silence on my part and now that the war has lasted 30 months, the Italian people, I believe, need to hear my voice.

It is my purpose to give you facts, numbers, in other words a general survey of the first 30 months of the war.

The most important facts of the last eighteen months are: the war against Soviet Russia, the entry into the war of Japan, the Anglo-American landing in North Africa.

The military power of Soviet Russia was not a surprise to me; in the year 1933-1934 an Italian commission, under General Grazioli went to Russia, at the invitation of the Soviet general staff, to observe the military maneuvers. The excellent account of this commission convinced me that there were new things in the east.

The Red army is a different one from those troops which broke down in 1920 in front of the walls of Warsaw. Several years ago I looked at slow motion pictures of a Red parade and I gained the conviction that in the east a mighty military state was growing up with no other object than to spread revolution by force of arms all over the world. Consequently it became necessary for the Axis to protect his rear. Had not the proper measures been taken, there could have been a different turn of the events. We are broadminded enough to admit that the Russian soldier fought very well but the German soldier, who has beaten him, fought even better.

Didn't Want Americans

One has to admit that only the German army with the help of the Italian army could have overcome the test of last winter which was in 140 years the severest. Today Russia has lost fertile lands, from 80 to 90 millions of inhabitants and huge amounts of raw materials. In view of these facts we can regard the conditions of our raw materials and foodstuff with big confidence. I can convince you that the Anglo-American help to Russia has been, till today, exceedingly small. The Russians never wanted an English or an American soldier to step on their soil, is clear from Russian psychology.

There is no doubt that in this gigantic fight which will decide the new Europe, the new borders between Europe and Asia, the victory will belong to the Axis.

There is one man who diabolically wanted the war: this man is President Roosevelt of the United States. Roosevelt provoked continually the Axis Powers, while he was making empty promises to the American mothers. Against the American provocations, Nippon remained cool and patient, but Nippon could not wait until America started shooting. Nippon resolutely rose.

The terrible defeats which Nippon has so well inflicted on the haughty Americans compel them to observe a day of silence and mourning. The entry of Nippon is a guarantee of victory because Nippon is invincible. All the English positions in the East Asia broke down. No day passes without the United States suffering serious defeat and losing prestige. Nippon has become in a few months, although it had been a "have-not nation" as we were, one of the richest countries in the world. Nippon has taken from our enemies important raw materials and wealth. Every day the American pride is hit.

Japan Said Invincible

The Americans underestimated the Nipponese might and the moral structure of Japan. A country whose fallen soldiers become gods has such moral resources that it cannot be beaten.

The Anglo-American landing in North Africa was foreseen: there was no lacking of informations. In North Africa there were too many American officers in plain clothes and too many French officers in uniform who talked with each other; all Frenchmen were accomplices looking at the window. Besides the landing had not the character of special glory because it was done in complicity with the invaded: there were too many words of honor exchanged between the French officers. Finally when the coup d'etat took place, I informed Berlin that it was absolutely inevitable to occupy all France including Corsica. The Fuehrer and I wanted to believe once more in the word of honor of the French officers, namely that of the navy Commander of Toulon, but at a certain moment the evidence against this pledge mounted. Already twice the English fleet had appeared near the Balearic Islands and Sardinia: there was no time to lose: Toulon was occupied and the danger was abolished.

Now the Anglo-Saxon propaganda is striving to make out of the attitude of the French fleet a huge event and to tell moving episodes but I can tell you that nothing, absolutely nothing, heroic can be connected with this. There were, according to an account given to us, on the side of French: two dead and 17 wounded. The disarming of the French army and air forces took place in complete order.

Together with the recapture of El Alamein this was the only victory which the British gained in the war.

England has now also started bombarding Italian towns. I want to give here very exact data taken by Home and Public works ministers as to the damages. I give these facts in order to show that we are not afraid of the truth and especially to demonstrate that the English have bombed almost exclusively the living quarters of our towns.

MILANO—civilian houses completely destroyed 13; seriously damaged 41; damaged 1,993.

TORINO—destroyed 171, seriously damaged 874; damaged 2,195.

SAVONA—destroyed 6; seriously damaged 44; damaged 970.

GENOVA—destroyed 180; seriously damaged 1,000, damaged 4,816.

I have decided to leave the ruins of the fully destroyed houses as they are; only the damaged ones will be rebuilt.

The casualties among the civilian population from the air attacks are; 1,883 dead and more than 3,300 injured. Of this number, those caused since October 23 total 880 dead and 994 injured. In this total are not included those killed in the defense shelters at Genova.

Italian Losses

The number of the losses for the Italian fighting forces from the beginning of the war are; dead—40,219; wounded 80,700; prisoners 230,000; missing 37,713 including 36,629 in the Army, 3,599 in the Navy and 1,620 in the Air Force.

When we speak of our missing people, our feeling is one moving between fear and hope: after a certain time has elapsed however one has to admit that the missing have to be regarded as dead.

During the thirty-months of war the enemy sea losses are the following according to the account made by the statistical bureau of the Navy Ministry: transport ships 167 totalling 1,215,000 tons. Beside the enemy warships sunk by the Italian navy are: 140 ships totalling 333,978 tons. The losses of our own warships are: 162 ships totalling 227,182 tons, all already announced.

The Italian air force sunk 62 enemy warships, comprising 20 cruisers and 18 destroyers, 117 transport ships totalling 882,230 tons. The number of enemy airplanes shot down is 1,819. Destroyed on the ground 393; probably shot down 713, probably destroyed on the ground 190. On Italian soil pure English prisoners of war are: 21 generals, 2,412 officers and 39,087 soldiers. The prisoners of other nationalities that England made fight for her, are 29 generals, 4,003 officers and 69,169 soldiers.

The English prisoners in Italy are treated according to international law. Are we able to say the same for our prisoners in the hands of the British? Unluckily I have to give sorrow to those families who have sons in enemy prisons: the truth is that with the exception of certain regions, the treatment which British gives to Italian prisoners is almost everywhere inhuman.

Inhuman British

I read you a letter of an imprisoned son to his father in which also is written about shooting or murdering of unarmed prisoners. The prisoners are left without shoes and clothes. They have been shot cowardly when they were in the tents. And the British officers have beaten the Italian officers with clubs. The Italian officers have been forced to carry the luggage of the British soldiers.

Now I come to the real purpose of my speech. The British premier made a speech last Sunday which had been addressed mostly to Italy: Churchill seems to believe that the Italians would not have been allowed to hear it. Today I will read the full text of Churchill's speech, especially the parts that concern Italy and those parts which concern me personally. Already since a long time I have no more illusions regarding the British culture. If you take away from the Anglo-Saxon his formal suit, in which he goes to the 4 o'clock tea, you will find only the old barbarian Briton left—the Briton who was defeated by the marvellous legions of Caesar and Claudius.

Fifty generations were not sufficient to change the inner structure of the people. The world has already understood that only a kind of a surface hypocrite paint covered the Briton.

Already in 1938 I said "do not wait until the twelfth hour. It is necessary to evacuate women and children far from the industrial centers."

Besides the evacuation of big towns has to be carried on in such a way that only fighting working people remain. Even the strongest shelters that we build cannot resist the new heavy bombs. This is the negative part of defense, but there is also a positive part which can never be sufficiently completed. But I can announce that Germany will contribute in artillery so that, together with our defense, the British planes will receive the reception which they deserve.

Answer to Churchill

The purpose of Churchill's speech was to impress the Italian people and Italy. The British slogan was "we are a hard and strong race. Will the Italians with their lightly flowing blood and their sensibility be able to resist us?" Now I am giving the answer: YES.

Until I get the proof to the contrary I refuse to believe that the Italian people has a less strong blood than the British or the Russian. Rome has been victorious through thousands of years, but was biggest after Canne. We will show that in our veins, even if not wholly, the old Roman blood is flowing. Therefore we will hold through because it gives us honor, duty and dignity.

To Churchill who spoke of me, I will say I feel proud to be recognized as an enemy of the British Empire. The Italian people is convinced of the necessity of the war. But I want to know if the British Premier is able to say the same; whether he can ask the British people if they want the war and its unlimited prolongation. If we had remained neutral, we would have found ourselves in the most difficult phase of this war in which nobody would help us.

I had already fixed the day for Italy's entry in the war on the 5th of June, but for reasons that need not be said here the German High Command asked that our participation be postponed until June 10th. Nobody, and least of all Churchill himself, could believe that France would break down so quickly. The French army and the air force in the Alps, the Navy were still intact.

Roosevelt said, and these words were repeated in England, that Italy stabbed France in her back: even if, for love of polemics, one should believe that this kind of a stab took place, it would have been only one stab in comparison with the hundreds of stabs that France gave to Italy during the last three centuries.

Churchill's utterance that the Germans allowed the Italians to take a small walk to the Riviera and Corsica is a cowardly offense.

Nobody is allowed, especially Churchill, to doubt the heroism of the Italian soldiers: the German comrades are the first to appreciate the courage, persistence and intelligence of the Italian soldier. Italian soldiers do not have to fear comparison with the best soldiers of the world.

Flays British Premier

It is said that Churchill is of noble birth: consequently he has blue blood in his vein. In my veins, instead, is flowing the healthy and pure blood of a blacksmith. At this moment I feel myself to be much more a man than that individual out of whose tobacco and alcohol stinking mouth are uttered those miserable words.

The last word has not yet been said.

I know that not one Italian exists who would like to experience again the spring of 1936.

The Italian people have never been a happy one. Contrary to the statement made by Churchill, the Italian people are a big and unknown people of which only the general surface is known. The tragedy of their history is unknown to the British. Italy never has had enough bread; always the passage to the right places of the world have been closed to her. The sympathies of England for Italy are lies. The first state, which has introduced racial discrimination into law, has been North America. They have made differences between Europeans and Italians, and between Italians and Italians.

As long as all this lasts, I answer in solemn categorical form that I will hold out until victory and even longer. Churchill has made remark about the fascist hyena. The only people that is worthy of this name are the English; everywhere in the world blood has been shed through English faults. Not many Italians have forgotten what Nelson did to an Italian admiral.

Our enemies are brutes and barbarians.

One has to fight with determination against the tendencies that create the picture that the Italian people are capable only in easy tasks. The false opinion that the Italian are only able to handle a painting brush or a musical instrument is finished.

I prefer flags taken from the enemy than statues and pictures. The Italian people are admirable in all degree, from aristocracy till the lowest man. I would like to know a people that is continuously enthusiastic.

The Italian people work with discipline and determination: there never has been an act of sabotage or a demonstration against the war. The Italian women are wonderful. The discipline of this people cannot be attacked by the enemy "carrier of bacillus": when, for the occupation of Corsica, I ordered the stoppage of all the telephones, the enemy propaganda spread the rumor that this man that is now speaking to you had died under the hands of a doctor.

To Settle Sea Frontiers

This war is a whole war. In our history we had always to choose: in the last war we settled our continental frontier and now we have to settle the problem of our sea frontier. We are proud to take part in this struggle of giants. I do not like to make prophecies: we leave to our enemies to establish the goals of peace but we remark only that they have become stingy and have come down from 14 points to 4.

Today is the fight for life or death; it is the fight between two worlds.

Comrades, one has to fight not only for the living and for the future, but also for the dead, so that their sacrifice will not have been in vain: in the present war there are 34,000 fascists dead and the dead are shouting and commanding us to fight until the final victory is won.

We will obey.

Premier Benito Mussolini

MIXED SPORTS PROGRAM IS ARRANGED BY Y.C.A.C.

Soccer, Basketball and Rugby Games Slated for Week-End At Yokohama

A busy sports program has been arranged for this week-end at the Y.C. and A.C. with two basketball games, one soccer game and one rugby fixture being scheduled to be played off on the Negishi field.

This afternoon from 2.30 p.m. the Club's soccer eleven will meet outside opposition followed by two basketball games. The ladies team will take the floor at 4.30 p.m. against the Shiragiku five, while the men's quintet will play a return game against the Ishikawa Brothers five an hour later.

On Sunday afternoon the Club's rugby fifteen will meet the powerful Waseda G.W. team from Tokyo at 3 p.m. sharp. This proves to be a nip and tuck affair as the visitors recently annexed the Club teams championship in Tokyo while Captain Harriss has announced that a strong team will be available to represent the Club.

The following players are asked to turn out.

Soccer: Messrs Harriss, Fachtmann, Bielous, Fernandes, Schoene, Petroff, Kranz, F. Planas, J. Planas, Speringer, DaSilva, Bernstein.

Ladies' basketball: Mrs. Brigel, Miss Planas, Miss Albeck, Miss Lord, Miss Eymard, Miss Prohaska, Miss Wertheimber, Miss Andries.

Men's basketball: Messrs J. Planas, Harriss, Schoene, Weed, Eymard, Boixo, F. Planas.

Rugby: Messrs Swanson, Lavalle, Speringer, Schmidt, Petroff, Harriss (captain), Planas, Pestalozzi, Fehlen, Agajan, Bernstein, Handge, Weiss, Weidemann. Reserves: Messrs Bernstein, Vogt, Bernstein and F. Planas. Referee: M. Fachtmann.

3 ICE HOCKY MATCHES ARE SLATED AT SHIBAURA

Intercollegiate Tourney in Full Swing With Meiji, Hosei Unbeaten

Three games are offered to hockey fans today as college skaters vie in a triple-header of the Intercollegiate Hockey League at the Shibaura rink from 4 p.m.

The first match has undefeated Hosei facing Chuo followed by the Meiji vs. Waseda tilt. The final fracas of the evening pits Hosei against the defending champion, Meiji.

As the race now stands, Meiji and Hosei are sharing the top spot with three victories against no defeats. Meiji has defeated Chuo, Waseda and Rikkyo, while Hosei has downed Rikkyo, Waseda and Keio.

Both Chuo and Keio are given little chance of emerging victorious today. The consensus of opinion hold that Meiji and Hosei will battle for the championship when they meet, Monday at 7 p.m. in the second match of a double-header.

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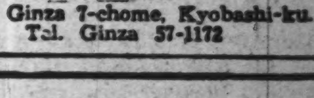

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AGRICULTURE IN P.I. TAKING BIG STRIDES

Being Fast Pulled Out of Primitive Stage Due to Efforts of Japanese Authorities

The present condition of the agricultural industry of the Philippine Islands is told in a recent issue of the Asahi by Tokushige Furukawa, who has been sent there by order of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters.

The cultivation of rice, raw-cotton, copra and Manila hemp in the Philippines is being maintained in a satisfactory manner after the establishment of the Japanese military regime all over the country, says Mr. Furukawa.

Before the commencement of hostilities in the Pacific, the agricultural industry of the Philippine Islands was in a primitive stage of development, no efforts having been exercised by the peasants and farmers for the improvement of their fields through use of fertilizers and irrigation. In spite of the semi-tropical climate, with a liberal supply of sunshine, only 6 per cent of the entire area under cultivation was being used twice a year.

Farm rents were exceedingly high, the land owners seizing 70 per cent or more of the crops. On the establishment of the Japanese military regime throughout the islands, the farm rent has been greatly reduced. The tenant growers of raw cotton, for instance, are entitled to take 65 per cent of the crop, giving only 35 per cent to the land owners.

Self-Sufficiency Aimed

The Filipinos have been producing about 120,000 tons of rice a year, while importing about 150,000 tons from French Indo-China. In accordance with the policy of the Japanese authorities, they are now striving to secure self-sufficiency in rice by introducing advanced farming methods from Shikoku, Kyushu, and Taiwan.

Raw cotton is expected to become one of the most important agricultural products of the Philippine Islands. The five-year cotton cultivation plan, aimed at the development of 450,000 Chobu of land, producing 1,500,000 piculs of ginned cotton a year, has been set afoot by several spinning and development companies of Japan. These companies are now engaged in the cultivation of 12,000 Chobu of fertile land on Luzon Island. Thanks to the strenuous efforts they have exercised and the favorable weather that has prevailed for many weeks in the past, a plentiful crop is expected.

The Philippine Islands exported a good deal of sugar to the United States before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. In consideration of the major change that has taken place in the international situation due to the commencement of hostilities in the Pacific, 40 per cent, or about 100,000 Chobu, of the sugar plantations have been converted into cotton fields.

Output to Be Limited

In the future, sugar production in the Philippine Islands will be just enough to meet the demands in the country, or between 120,000 and 130,000 tons.

The annual yield of copra in the Philippines is about 800,000 tons, the demand at present being about one half of this. The demand, however, is steadily increasing and it will be unnecessary to take special measures at once to reduce the production.

The production of Manila hemp being in excess of the demand, the authorities and growers are considering the cultivation of ramie and jute instead of Manila hemp.

As can be observed in the foregoing lines, the Philippines has many materials indispensable for the expansion of Japan's fighting strength. These materials are now placed at Japan's disposal, thanks to the untiring activities of its shipping circles.

Soldiers of Industry

In the same spirit that the officers and men at the front are fighting to see East Asia through to the final victory, workers in factories and shops throughout the country have set their shoulders to the task of making the nation as strong in matter as it is in morale. The young men in the picture are training themselves to become as expert in handling tools as our armed forces are in air fighting and gunnery.

PURCHASE PRICES OF YARNS DECIDED

Ministry Approves Rates for Stocked Woolen, Rayon, Staple Fiber Products

According to a decision reached by the Vital Commodity Management Corporation for the purchase prices for woolen rayon and staple fiber yarn, idly stocked in the various prefectures on account of the handicaps at present in foreign trade, the Commerce and Industry Ministry notified the governors of the prefectures concerned on November 30 of the following purchase prices which have been approved by the Ministry, reports the Nippon Sangyo:

Woolen Yarn
(Standard 60/2)

	Per lb.
1. Carded woolen yarn:	
(a) From exporters' stocks	¥4.95
(b) From makers' stocks	4.00
(c) Ex textile mills belong to Wool Industry Federation.	4.80
2. Spun woolen yarn:	
(a) From exporters' stocks	4.51
(b) From makers' stocks	3.85
(c) Ex textile mills belonging to Wool Industry Federation.	4.18
(d) From woolen yarn sole agents' stocks	4.51

Rayon Yarn

	Per 100 lbs.
(a) From exporters' stocks	¥120/150
(b) From rayon manufacturing companies' and from stocks of Rayon Yarn and Rayon Cloth Adjusting Union for Exports from Japan	135
(c) Ex textile mills belonging to Iayon and Silk Industry Federation	150

Staple Fiber Yarn

(a) From exporters' stocks	¥180
(b) From makers' stocks	162
(c) Ex textile mills	180

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	102.10	+2.40
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	78.60	−0.50
(short-term)	75.90	−0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.20	Same

PROFIT-TAKE EASES GENERAL MART TONE

Late Up-Spurt in Tokyo, New, Makes Sentiment Firmer; Shorts Rally

With a fair amount of profit-taking in progress, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was continuously easier yesterday while a late spurt in the bourse issue pulled a group of leaders into an improved territory. It is evident that the conservative investments by the bull camp was responsible for the soft market.

In the long-term section, high-priced wares continued to ease. For example, Japan Sand Iron, Tokyo Wire Rope and Kanebo Spinning sustained losses ranging from ¥1.60 to ¥4.80.

In the short-term section, Tokyo Exchange, new, rallied as much as ¥2.40 and Osaka Exchange, new, ¥1.50. Reflecting this resistant tone of exchange offerings, fiber industrials remained steady and firm in the afternoon session.

The spot market was comparatively weak and fractional losses were registered by those rigged up for many days on end.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	—Delivery— Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	129.8	130.1	130.2
Sino-Japan Spinn'g (50)	80.0	79.4	79.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)	75.2	75.6	75.[illegible]
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	72.1	72.2	71.7
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	73.9	74.5	75.1
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	94.5	95.3	94.5
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.8	79.4	80.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.1	74.6	74.4
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	93.4	94.3	94.0
O. S. K. (50)	86.7	87.4	87.8
Toyo Steamship (50)	.....	71.5	70.9
Nissan Steamship (50)	63.9	64.0	64.0
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	93.1	93.8	94.4
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.1	69.0	69.8
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	102.5	102.6	103.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	133.8	130.2	130.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.8	66.6	66.0
Japan Beer (50)	105.9	102.0	102.0
Tropical Ind (42½)	43.0	43.1	.....
Sumatra Dev. n (37½)	47.6	48.0	48.7
Asahi Glass (50)	105.6	104.0	103.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	103.3	103.6	103.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	94.0	93.5	92.4

Short-Term Section

Tokyo Exch. new	99.2	102.1	98.9	102.1
N. Y. K., new	78.0	8.6	6.3	78.6
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	92.1	3.0	1.3	93.0
Kanebo Spin, new	74.7	6.0	3.6	75.9
Teikoku Rayon, new	63.3	4.9	3.0	64.7
Hitachi Iron Works.	86.5	7.5	6.1	87.5
Osaka Exch. new	52.6	5.5	2.4	55.0
Japan Steel Tube	69.2	70.0	68.8	69.6
Japan Oil	75.1	6.5	4.6	76.3
S. M. R.	73.1	3.1	2.8	73.9
N. Y. K., old	95.8	5.8	3.2	74.4
Hokkaido Coal	75.5	5.5	4.8	75.0
Kanebo Spin, old	128.2	8.3	5.9	125.9
Toyo Rayon, new	54.7	5.9	4.7	55.9
Kokura Iron Works.	54.8	5.3	4.2	55.3
Japan Beer, new	48.7	9.6	8.7	49.6
Japan Sugar, new	67.6	7.8	7.6	67.6
Ensuiko Sugar	62.1	2.8	2.3	62.3
Japan Mining	61.9	3.4	1.9	63.3
Manchou Ind	59.8	60.2	59.8	60.1

BIG WAR COST HITS BRITAIN'S FINANCES

Spendings Have Increased Enormously While Revenue Shows Very Little Gain

With the tremendous rise in the war expenditures of Britain since the beginning of the current war, and with the heavy deficit in its annual income through loss of its foreign trade, the London Government is as worried in the matter of its financial resources as it is over the serious setbacks being suffered by it forces in military operations. This financial crisis facing the British Government is briefly described in a recent issue of the International Economic Weekly, a publication of Domei.

The article in question follows in brief:

"The first World War which extended over four years and three months cost Great Britain the huge sum of £9,530,000,000, but the country's spendings till the end of February this year in the prosecution of the current War has already greatly exceeded that figure. To be more explicit, Britain has spent during the past three years, since the start of the second world war till the end of September this year, a colossal sum of £12,000,000,000.

Spends £15,000,000 Daily

"According to a statement made by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Kingsley Wood on October 20, the British Government requires a daily budget of £15,000,000 and £12,750,000 of this sum is used directly for war expenditures. Again, the total sum of £12,000,000,000 Britain spent during the last three years includes taxes amounting to £5,200,000,000 and deficit-covering national bonds amounting to £4,400,000,000 and short-term debentures amounting to £2,400,000,000. Incidentally, it is understood that the national bonds so far issued by the British Government are roughly estimated at £14,000,000,000, or nearly twice as much as the total amount of national bonds issued in course of the first World War.

"Reflecting the mounting war cost, the annual expenditure of the British Government swelled to £3,300,000,000 during 1940 and to £4,600,000,000 during 1941, against the annual budget of approximately £1,000,000,000 prior to the outbreak of the war. Apart from its needs from the American Lease-Land Pact, Britain will be compelled to estimate a budget of £5,200,000,000 for this year, or more than five times that in pre-war years.

Revenue Increase Slight

"Speaking of the financial resources of Britain, it is to be recalled that the national income amounted to £4,600,000,000 during 1938 and to £6,300,000,000 during 1941, thereby showing an increase of slightly over 37 per cent in three years. To make the matter worse for its treasury, Britain is suffering from a serious decrease in revenues from overseas sources due to the loss of its investments abroad and the crippled state of its foreign trade. It is under these circumstances that the British Government is now in dire distress in connection with its sinews of war.

"For illustration of this crisis facing the British Government, we may quote the following list, originally published by the British Exchequer, showing the disbursements and revenues of the British Government during 1938, 1940 and 1941:

State revenue 885 1.253 1.375

British Disbursements and Revenues
(Shown in £1.000.000)

	1938	1940	1941
Gov't disbursements	1.015	3.333	4.632
State revenue	885	1.253	1.875
Extra revenue	25	213	469
Deficit in net revenue	105	1.868	2.319
Individual savings and profit of dividend remaining unpaid	456	823	1.025
Consumption of domestic capitals owned by individuals	406	296	493
Consumption of capitals abroad. owned by Gov't and individuals	55	798	794

"This list shows that the disbursements of the British Government during 1941 stand over four times those during 1938 in spite of its revenue during 1941 being slightly over twice that of 1938, thus indicating a heavy deficit in revenue of over 20 times during 1941 as compared with 1938. For a mere makeshift, the British Government is now making up for this shortage by the national savings amounting to £1,000,000,000, consumption of domestic capitals amounting to £500,000,000 and consumption of capitals abroad amounting to £800,000,000.

SHIPBUILDING PLAN PROGRESSING APACE

Communications Minister and Others Express Satisfaction At Round-Table Meet

Japan's shipbuilding policy and the progress Japan is making in shipbuilding is made clear by Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications, Noboru Otani, president of the Shipping Operation and Management Corporation at a recent round-table conference sponsored by the Nippon Sangyo where they were present. The opinions expressed by them at the meet follow in brief:

Communications Minister Terashima: "We are making satisfactory progress in shipbuilding. But, in order to carry out our shipbuilding program in time, we must exercise our utmost efforts, because, besides the construction of new ships, we must repair those damaged through various causes.

"In wartime, shipbuilders must speed up the construction of new ships just as if they were making daily commodities or articles of consumption. We must build many ships, and that without loss of time."

Editor of Nippon Sangyo: "We hear that each dockyard in the United States is constructing a new ship in less than a month. Is it true?

Answer: "Yes, after they have laid the keels. However, a great deal of work must be done before the keel is laid. American shipyards are following the fabrication system. They order parts for new ships from various parties, and then set up these parts on their grids. It does not require much time to do so. If we are to build such types of boats, we can construct them quicker.

"The shipbuilders of Japan are now in a favorable position. They can raise any amount of funds for the expansion of their dockyards or for the purchase of materials. They are required, however, to overcome a little difficulty in training their operatives. They must have operatives in increasing numbers. Our efforts are already beginning to bear splendid fruit. In our path, we see no trouble too great to tide over. And we are quickly approaching our goal."

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Under Pretext of Spreading Ethical Administrative Practices Netherlands Seizes Territory After Territory in South Pacific

It was only in the early part of the present century that the various East India islands except Java were consolidated under Dutch supremacy. The districts which had been brought under Dutch sovereignty by the year 1819 were only Padang, Sumatra, Pontianak, Sambar and Bandjermasin, Borneo; Makassar and Minahassa, Celebes, as well as the Molucca Islands, all of which had been the center of activity in the age of the East India Company. "The power of Holland in the Malay Archipelago in 1870 with the exception of Java was represented only by Government officials who were placed there as a living cordon against aggressors."

For the development of overseas territory, exploration was necessary, which in turn required funds. In order to obtain them there was no other way than to cut down the remittances to the homeland. Holland, whose sole object was the exaction of profits, however, did not agree to such expenditure, and consequently, the colonial territory had been left undeveloped.

Territories Annexed

With the turn of the century, however, the overseas territories of the Dutch underwent marked changes and Dutch hegemony of the East Indies was established. During the period from 1904 to 1909 all the islands in that part of the world were brought under the influence of Holland. Some of the States were annexed to Holland on the ground of continued resistance against the country and others on account of alleged maladministration. "Without powerful administration no ethical policy can succeed." This was the reason for the advance of the Dutch in their overseas territory. In order to discharge the moral responsibility imposed on Holland it was necessary to carry out effective territorial occupation. Under this pretext the Dutch seized control of territories overseas.

Holland did bring them under its control "for the prosecution of its ethical policy." But the real reason for so doing was an economic one. In various parts of Sumatra and Borneo rich oil resources had been discovered. Rubber plantations had been growing more and more prosperous. Coal mining in Borneo had proved highly profitable. And these European capitalists had been looking forward to the permeation of the administrative power of Holland all over the islands. For this reason, the Dutch Government acquired territories overseas in the name of justice and for the interests of capital.

Colonial Reforms

Before the Netherlands was finally expelled from the East Indies, various colonial reforms had been made. In the political field participation of native inhabitants was allowed by degrees. In 1903 the law of federalization was promulgated, which was followed by similar acts enforced in 1922 and 1925 respectively. By virtue of the establishment of the National Council the system of legislative self-government was adopted. The majority of the seats in the National Council was alloted to the native inhabitants. Various types of banks were established in succession. Pawnbroking, which had been extorting trifling sums of money from the native inhabitants, was placed under State management. Appropriations for public health were increased by ten times during the period from 1900 to 1930. Educational facilities were also considerably augmented. Measures were taken for protection and promotion of local industries. All these ought to have spelled general progress. But in reality the life of the native inhabitants was not in the least ameliorated in spite of the apparent improvement of the general conditions, as the following description shows:

"The bourgeoisie did not rise from among the native inhabitants. It is true that European capitalists assisted the native inhabitants by paying wages, yet these wages were at the minimum and, as a general rule, abominably low. To make matters worse, on account of the outflow of profits into Europe, no funds were accumulated locally. The taxes were made as heavy as the native inhabitants could bear."

Education for Own Good

The improvement of educational facilities was made not in consideration of the welfare of the native inhabitants. As a result of the first World War, Europe and the East Indies were cut off from each other and "it was no longer possible for the East Indies either to sell its products to Europe or to buy the necessary commodities from Europe. Consequently, efforts were gradually directed toward the local market. The supply of young technicians was soon stopped and it was necessary locally to requisition young men and to train and educate them properly." This was the reason which necessitated the improvement of educational facilities.

The reason for the adoption of the system of decentralization and self government was that there was in circulation after the Great War the idea of racial self-determination and it was intended to put a stop to this nationalistic movement. Consequently, although the majority vote in the National Council was held by the native inhabitants, the actual power was completely in the hands of the Dutch. Their lot therefore did not at all improve. "Their standard of living is fast going down. Millions of native people are in an extremely distressed state. It is not seldom that they go without food for several days on end," and "Although everything has been planned for the happiness of the native inhabitants, they are in a worse condition in 1930 than they were in 1913."

While the European population in the East Indies in 1930 numbered only 240,000, that of the native inhabitants was about 60,000,000. And yet the Europeans paid 74 per cent of the total automobile tax. The income tax paid by the Europeans amounted in 1928 to 25,000,000 florins, but that paid by the native inhabitants was no more than 14,000,000 florins. These facts clearly show that there was an unsurmountable barrier of discrimination between the native inhabitants and Europeans. "Between Germany and the Scheldt River there is a country of robbers." These words uttered 70 years ago were true as long as the Dutch supremacy continued. "The neglace of emeralds hung on the equator" was Miss Holland's while she was at the height of her glory.

Japanese Literature

(Continued From Page 4)

against social injustices, who were the heroes of Yedo citizens. In time many magazines began to be published mainly devoted to that type of fiction. This form of literature gradually gained such influence that writers of the "pure literature" camp began to feel its pressure.

And here arises the problem of technique, as also that of individual psychology. Under the influence of European literature, writers of the "high brow" type imperceptibly forgot how to feel or think with the general masses. What they treated as deep and acute problems of the soul or life were but something alien to the feeling or thought of the great masses. This gave rise to the introspection that from the psychological standpoint, too, the novelist must join the great masses. This led the writers into the long history or tradition of the Japanese, which, they were persuaded, they must re-examine and draw upon. The general masses even now derive the greatest enjoyment from the traditional ways of feeling and thinking.

Many critics say that this "Japanistic" tendency is after all a reversion to feudalistic ideas and sentiment, and they are right. But in real life what exists exists. So long as literature is not logic but something which appeals to the human heart it must grasp firmly the heart of the Japanese as it exists. Much of this feudalistic thought or feeling is the result of ignorance and we must overcome that. But what we cannot overcome, nay, something which we must not overcome, also is present in this feudalistic thought or feeling. There are such elements in it as would by their means enable Japanese culture as it now exists to free itself from the present chaos and to gain new unity. Literature is now trying to express such factors A sort of transvaluation of values is about to be made in the world of literature in this way.

What the actual results are remains for the future to decide. What exists now in the literary world is chaos. If, however, we are to seek out something that is taking definite shape amid this chaos, what we have attempted to describe is one of such things. The current war is a sort of crucible from which must emerge a crystallized form the exact shape of which we do not yet know, but which will no doubt take on gigantic proportions before long.

Bill Clearings
December 4
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	217,405	153,77[illegible]
Balance	34,207	13,43[illegible]

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1942

Signor Mussolini's Speech

Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian Premier, delivered an inspiring speech on December 2 before an assembly of all the members of his Cabinet as well as of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, which deserves a careful perusal. In the course of this speech, he recounted the splendid successes scored by the Italian forces and stressed the firm determination of the Italian people to fight the war out to a brilliant victory in close collaboration with the Axis allies. He also paid a high tribute to the series of great victories achieved by the Japanese forces, land, sea and air, since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. He went so far as to declare that by Japan's entry into the war, victory has been absolutely guaranteed for the Axis.

Holding up for ridicule the American prophets who miscalculated Japan's real strength so grossly that they declared that Japan would be crushed in three weeks or in three months at the longest, Il Duce attributed their gross miscalculation to their ignorance of the spiritual peculiarities of the Japanese who worship His Majesty the Emperor as Living God and respect the souls of the war dead as the guardian deities of the country. "It is next to impossible," he declared, "to defeat a nation which possesses such spiritual force." This remark of the Italian Premier testifies to his profound understanding of the Japanese character and it is no wonder that there should exist between the Japanese people and the Italian people under his able leadership the closest ties of comradeship-in-arms born of full mutual understanding.

The abuses heaped by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, on Italy and her people were strongly and effectually repudiated by Signor Mussolini. It is the habit of the Allied statesmen to indulge in all sorts of pernicious propaganda in order to injure the Axis cause. They are also given to devising this artifice or that with a view to causing estrangement in the Axis camp. It was probably with such an end in view that Winston Churchill has been criticizing the fighting spirit of the Italians. Such criticism is absolutely absurd. The bravery and patriotism of Italian officers and men are widely recognized, and, as Signor Mussolini asserted, the courage and determination of the Italian people are certainly far superior to those of the British people.

Concerning British bombings of Italy, Il Duce stated that due to air raids since the outbreak of hostilities 1,881 Italian civilians have been killed and 3,332 injured in varying degrees. The cowardly acts perpetrated by Britain in bombing Milan, Torino, Savona and Genoa and either killing or wounding many civilians cannot be too strongly condemned. These raids upon a civilian population may aim chiefly at demoralizing the Italian populace, but, as a matter of fact, there has been no sign of consternation among the Italians. It would, indeed, be impossible to demoralize the Italian people who are closely united under the wise and able leadership of their Premier in whom they repose implicit confidence. In no circumstances will their faith in Signor Mussolini be shaken in any way.

In the meantime, the ties which bind all members of the Axis are becoming strengthened more and more. They know that they must win, if justice is to prevail in the world, and they cannot bear the thought of seeing the world driven back again into Anglo-American thraldom. That their cause will finally triumph admits of no doubt, but it must be admitted at the same time that there are still many difficulties ahead. These difficulties must be overcome with the closest collaboration maintained among the Axis Powers.

As it is the pride of Italians, as Signor Mussolini said, that they are now participating in the great task of reorganizing the world, geographically, politically and spiritually, so do the Japanese people derive great pleasure from the fact that they, together with their staunch allies—Italy and Germany—are fighting strenuously for the creation of a new world order.

Signor Mussolini hit the right nail on the head when he said: "The British are trying to enslave the whole world in order to eat five meals a day, but we are fighting in order to live." What he said in conclusion also appeals to the Japanese people. He said: "For the defense of Italy, we must fight at the cost of our lives. So far, 34,000 Fascists have sacrificed their lives for the defense of our fatherland. They have ordered us to fight to the last for victory, and it is our duty t obey their order." As the Italian people owe it to their war dead to win the war, so do the Japanese people owe it alike to their war dead to bring the war to a successful conclusion, no matter how hard the task and how long it may last.

Signor Mussolini expressed his deep confidence in Japan by saying that by Japan's participation in the War, victory has been absolutely guaranteed for the Axis, and he may be assured that our country will not certainly disappoint this expectation. At th same time, we earnestly hope that under Signor Mussolini's able leadership, the Italian forces will go on scoring successes on all fronts until the high ideal of the Axis Powers is finally attained by their close and combined efforts.

Iyeyasu in Field of Education

The knowledge that Iyeyasu imparted to the nation was, after all, of a kind that gave no great stimulus to social activity. His system of instruction formed as much a part of his scheme for preserving absolutism as any of the military precautions he took. Yet it is but fair to say that the encouragement of learning inaugurated by him had much to do with the formation of modern Japanese character. Buddhism and Neo-Confucianism (which is truly Buddhist in its nature) gave to the nation that meditative trend of mind which makes it possible for it to face emergencies with calmness. If he did not initiate an era of progress, at least he taught stability. If it had not been for this, the fierce turmoil of the Restoration, with its violent accession of Western thought, would have swept Japan from her ancient anchorage into an unknown and stormy sea. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

Lacquer, New Medium of Artistic Expression

Lacquer is emancipated from the delicate finesse of the later Tokugawas, and loves to revel in a wider range of color and materials, and the sister-arts of embroidery and tapestry, of cloisonne and metal-work, are breathing new life throughout their wide domains. Thus art, in spite of its new conditions of patronage and the dreadful grind of mechanical industry, is striving to attain to a higher life, which shall express the contemporary vitality of our national aspirations. But the time is not yet ripe for an exhaustive summary. Each day opens up fresh elements of possibility and hope, calling out for a place in the scheme of reawakened nationalization. China and India, not to speak of the artistic activity of the West, which is also struggling for a new expression, present their grand ideal vistas, yet to be trodden by the explorers of the future. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Ideals of the East.")

A Year Ago Today

Dec. 5, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, and Saburo Kurusu, special Japanese envoy, called on Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at 11 a.m. today and remained in conference for 25 minutes. Following the brief meeting, State Department officials stated that the Japanese had brought a reply to President Roosevelt's inquiry, adding, the reply would be studied and any further comment thereon would be left to the White House. When questioned by correspondents when they arrived at the State Department, the Japanese envoys said they hoped the talks would be continued.

* * *

Whitehall today announced that Britain would declare war against Finland, Hungary and Rumania. However, the announcement did not specify when state of war would exist. Finland, Hungary and Rumania have been notified of the British decision since they have not replied satisfactorily to the British demand to quit fighting the Soviets by midnight tonight, the announcement said.

* * *

O. Edmund Clubb, newly-appointed American Consul to Hanoi, arrived at his post yesterday via Hongkong, and immediately together with his predecessor called on Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China.

* * *

A protest against the interference by the United States in questions solely of interest to France and its Colonial Empire is contained in a declaration to the press today by the Information Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Vichy Government. The declaration stated that Washington had announced that assistance would be extended to the De Gaullist regime. At the same time Washington proclaimed that the French regions in Africa occupied by the rebels would be regarded as forming part of the United States defense zone. "It is remarkable that after such noisy and inopportune demonstrations, the same American circles should profess to be the champions of the inviolability of the French Empire," emphasized the declaration.

* * *

All army air force leave at Port Darwin has been cancelled by an official order of the Australian Government, it was reported today from Canberra.

* * *

German forces have reached the great Moscow reservoir near Dmitrov, 50 miles north of the Soviet capital, it was reported today.

SOLUTION OF ECONOMIC ISSUES OF EAST ASIA SPHERE OUTLINED

Liberalistic Theories of West Must Be Discarded for Those in Conformity With Higher Ideals

By HIDEO ISHIKAWA
(From the Kokusai Hyoron)

Up to about the end of the 18th century, nations at war were forced to take the economic aspect of war into serious consideration, for both their military operations and their economy were seriously dependent upon each other, neither being able to forego the other.

With the advent of the 19th century, the economic problems of a warring nation lost their former importance, for, with the institution of the industrial revolution, productive power was increased to such an extent that the industry of that nation was sufficient to supply its army and navy with any amount of arms and ammunition necessary for the successful execution of the war.

This condition, however, terminated with the outbreak of the first World War. This was inevitable in view of the fact that modern warfare has not only tended toward the use of mechanized arms during a long period of time, but its production of arms and munition has had increasing difficulty in keeping pace with the consumption. The 18th century outlook on war may thus be said to have been reincarnated in a modified form, for, as in the past, it has become impossible for a nation today to execute war without taking into consideration its economic problems.

During the first World War, the nations involved mobilized their complete national strength in fighting with the result that the unity between military and economic operations became even more closely allied than it was during the 18th century. In the present War of Greater East Asia, we can clearly recognize the existence of the same condition in Japan's policy, advocating the upbuilding of an economic structure in the South Sea regions. This was seen in the speech given by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the very outset of the 79th session of the Diet.

Four Points

On January 23 at the budget committee meeting, he pointed out, as the working policy of the government, the four following points:

1. The acquisition of resources, particularly those necessary for the execution of war.

2. The prevention in outflow of important resources in the Southern regions to enemy nations.

3. The self-sustenance of Japanese military forces in territories under operation.

4. The encouragement of industrial enterprises already in existence in the South Sea regions to cooperate with Japan.

The fundamental thought underlying these four points implies the necessity of uniting the militaristic with the economic.

Following the announcement of this policy, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, explained these four points in detail under several different headings:

1. The order in which natural resources in the Southern Regions are to be developed shall be decided by the central government in keeping with the conditions of war. Important materials acquired in the course of war or as the result of the development of natural resources shall be placed under the national mobilization plan.

2. The government, respecting the patriotic enthusiasm of an able and experienced person for the development of natural resources, and in appointing such person to direct the development work, shall take into consideration, as reference, the opinion of a private control organization.

3. The currency at the actual site of military operations shall be military notes of equal face value with that found within that locality, and the two shall be gradually unified. In principle, the Government will not recognize the shifting of capital between Japan and the locality. The capital necessary for the development of resources shall be drawn from the special depository maintained for the development of the Southern Regions.

4. The Japanese Government shall see that special materials produced within the Southern sphere shall not be seized by enemy nations.

5. The immigration of ordinary civilians to the South Sea regions shall not be permitted for the time being, owing to the idea that the establishment of Japan-Manchoukuo China economic structure is of first and utmost importance.

6. In the present stage of war development, the supreme objective of Japan is to gain military victory.

Aims Must Not Be Ignored

With military victory thus in mind, the economic aspect must, of absolute necessity, be taken into consideration together with plans for military operations. In this connection, special attention may be paid to the economic significance.

The theory of purchasing power at par as the basis for fixing the exchange rate, voiced by liberal thinkers of 19th century England without considering the effect of war or wartime condition, has no place, in face of the present situation, in the Japanese Government's resolution to carry on trade with the Southern Regions according to a material mobilization plan and to conduct the transportation of materials under its military control.

Today Japan is confronted with the vital necessity of winning the war through the mobilization of her national strength to its fullest measure. Policies necessary to meet the demand for the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia do not grow in the hot beds of Anglo-American economic logic. The significance behind the Greater East Asia War is the construction of a new world order according to Japanese ideology rather than that of Anglo-American inspiration. In the light of this fact, it is illogical that Japan should take recourse to the liberal Anglo-American economic theories for the attainment of her objective.

In formulating a practical policy for the construction of an economic structure in the Southern Regions, many have tried to find some suggestion behind the economic policies practiced by various Western nations in their colonial territories in the past. In other words, there is a strong tendency among the Japanese to look for some instructive light from past history for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere.

Newer Theories Needed

The writer does not pretend to say that such an attempt is altogether erroneous or inappropriate, but he does emphasize the necessity of forming a complete understanding of the significance of the present war. It is destructive, just as it is constructive. The objective lying behind the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is not only to emancipate those countries within the sphere from Anglo-American yoke but to establish a defense system in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a part of the new order in the world. It is a matter of course, therefore, that the new order must positively repudiate such elements as free trade, the international gold standard found in the old world order. All the countries in the cooperative sphere must strive to establish a national economic defense system in its truest sense of meaning. Every policy of every country within the sphere hinges upon this point.

The outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939, found Japan, Germany, and Italy already under a wartime economy. Japan had, for more than five years, been fighting with the Chungking political regime. Britain, France, as well as the United States, were, however, belated in establishing their economic structures on a wartime footing. Under the circumstances, it is not difficult to imagine the condition of the economic defense existing within the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which at that time, were still the colonial possessions of the Allied nations.

Price Policy

The most important problem of the Southern regions is the fixation of commodity price, which inevitably involves the problem of exchange rate. The most fundamental consideration in this connection is to discover the appropriate standard for fixing prices, the object of fixation, the meaning of "just" and "equitable" exchange rate, and the basis of the exchange rate.

Under normal conditions, the exchange rate is decided on the basis of comparison in price levels between two economic territories. Generally speaking, it must be fixed in such a way that the purchasing power in all areas under a currency system is the same. Purchasing power at par is the so-called natural rate, to which market prices conform. They are the equitable prices which give no special advantage or disadvantage to any country concerned. It is necessary, then, to scrutinize the meanings of "natural" and "equitable" prices.

It must be remembered that the establishment of the so-called natural prices, which conform to the exchange rate on the basis of purchasing power at par, is possible only when the exchange market and commodities exist under free condition, unrestrained by such matters as the plan for the establishment of an economic national defense system.

Takagaki's Views Advocated

It is apparent that the English theory of exchange, a mechanical theory without nationality, is utterly be considered as a part of the national defense of territories in the sphere. inadequate for application to the Co-Prosperity Sphere. In this respect, therefore, the author is not prepared to accept readily the view advanced by Dr. Yoshihiko Taniguchi, that the exchange rate between Japan and other countries in the sphere should be fixed on the basis of mint par. The view maintained by Dr. Torajiro Takagaki in this connection, however, is appropriate, for he states that the exchange rate should depend upon logical faculty, judgment based upon the reality of the situation, and upon the ideal of authorities for formulating the state policy.

For many years prior to 1939, there had been a tendency for economics to become split and sectionalized by national restriction in foreign trade, by the formation of special economic or currency blocs, by national control of living conditions for the purpose of strengthening national defense, and by the promotion of national economic self-sufficiency. The outbreak of the European War in 1939 has tended to aggravate this situation all the more. In short, the time has come when the national economic system must be militarized. The peoples in the sphere have come to realize the importance of national defense in its broadest term.

The problem of establishing an economic structure in the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole must be considered as a part of the national defense of territories in the sphere. Under this condition, the Anglo-American economic theory, must be abandoned, for to search for some solution to the problem of establishing the economic structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, in their analytical and atomistic theory, is not only a futility but an impossibility.

Witchery in Words

Small waves chucking the row-boat under the chin.

* * *

A pretty deb in her early nicoteens.

* * *

It was a low dachshund of a house.

* * *

Don't slam your mind in my face.

* * *

His studies were pursued but never effectually overtaken.

* * *

After two days in the hospital I took a turn for the nurse.

* * *

He always sits with his back to the check.

* * *

Women talking about the amendments to their constitutions.

* * *

Only a few strong characters can leave a ringing telephone alone. Its "brr-rp-brr-rp" is like a flame shouting, "Hey moth!"

* * *

He was just recovering from the exchange of silences that had greeted his entrance.

* * *

She spoke nine languages but could never remember the word for "No." in any of them.

* * *

They buried the hatchet, but in a shallow, well-marked grave.

* * *

As persistent as whiskers....zealous as a dog on a flea hunt.

* * *

In her veins the wine of life runs vinegar.

* * *

She was one of those people who do nothing so nicely that it becomes something.

* * *

Twigs, spider-webbed against the sky.

* * *

The persistent telegraphy of crickets.

* * *

He gave off quiet comfort as a stove gives off warmth.

* * *

I have crossed a homing pigeon with a woodpecker. It not only delivers the message but knocks on the door.

* * *

Sunset held massed clouds in a silent and frozen explosion.

* * *

There were whispers of color still left in the evening sky of color still left in the evening sky.

* * *

Mountains eating a way at all the horizons.

* * *

Waves somersaulting on the beaches.

* * *

Leaves bright in a varnish of rain.

* * *

A baby clouding up for a squall.

* * *

An old man noisily carbureting his soup.

* * *

She sat idly twiddling her thoughts.

* * *

He's the still-life of a party.

* * *

A plump woman came through the door belt-buckle first.

* * *

A first-knofe audience.

* * *

Today's horrorscope.

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 32 dated November 30, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. The magazine contains the important news items of the world in a summarized way, covering the period from November 11 to 20, 1942.

STRENGTH OF JAPANESE NATION IS REVEALED IN ITS LANGUAGE

People Shun Idle Chatter—Not Loquacity But Action Is Prized Highly in This Country

By JUNICHIRO TANIZAKI
(From the Bunsho Dokuhon)

Part II

The merits and demerits of a language, ultimately the outcome of a national trait or spirit, are thus deeply rooted. Without the change in the national character, it is well nigh impossible for the language to alter. It is not wrong, therefore, to replenish the deficiency in our language by borrowing from the Chinese and the European languages, but here, too, there is a limit which we must not forget. Why? Because the structure of our language has been made to convey much in as few words as possible, and not in the accumulation of words.

Let us now take an example to compare our way of thinking with that of the West.

> ". . . his troubled and then suddenly distorted and fulgurous, yet weak and even unbalanced face—a face of a sudden, instead of angry, ferocious, demoniac—confused and all but meaningless in its registration of a balanced combat between fear and a hurried and restless and yet self-repressed desire to do—to do—to do—yet temporarily unbreakable here and here—a static between a powerful compulsion to do, and yet not to do."

This is a selection from Theodore Dreiser's novel, "American Tragedy." It describes the facial expression of Clyde torn between the desire to commit and the fear of committing. The critic, Hideo Kobayashi, quoting the above selection, comments that: "This is Dreiser's facial expression of Clyde. We, who have had the opportunity of coming into contact with many minute psycho-analyses of this sort, are not particularly taken aback at this description. However, it may be said that even had the author taken the trouble to describe Clyde's face more minutely than he has done, the reader would yet be unable to visualize more clearly the actual face of Clyde at the time." Whether this be true or not is left to the decision of the reader. At all events, that which is most important here is that the Westerner is not satisfied unless he employ minute, exacting descriptions. The reader will recognize only a grotesque jumbling of words, ultimately failing to visualize that which the words discribe.

Let us take another example, a selection from the "Tales of Genji," translated by Arthur Waley.

> "There was Suma. It might not be such a bad place to choose. There had indeed once been some houses there; but it was now a long way to the nearest village and the coast wore a very deserted aspect. Apart from a few fishermen's huts there was not anywhere a sign of life. This did not matter, for a thickly populated, noisy place was not at all what he wanted; but even Suma was a long way from the Capital, and the prospect of being separated from all those whose society he liked best was not at all inviting. His life hitherto had been one long series of disasters. As for the future, it did not bear thinking of!"

Reputed to be a very good modern translation, we have not the least desire to slander it, but what we wish to do is to point out the difference between the original and the translated forms. What the author took to express in five lines, the translator, through necessity, has been compelled to extend to nine. He was forced to insert words which the original text does not have. "It might not be such a bad place to choose" can be found nowhere in the original. It is true that the English version of the work is more distinct than is its original," and there is not a phrase that might be interpreted ambiguous. In the original, that which could be understood without words was not described; in the English form, the translator has taken great pains to make clearer that which was already clear.

The original, however, is not necessarily unclear. Much clearer than "furusato obotsuka nakaru beshi"—he would think of his birthplace—is the qualifying explanation, "the prospect of being separated from all those whose society he liked best was not at all inviting." and yet Lord Genji's sorrows did not arise merely from the prospect of leaving the Capital and of being separated from his friends. There is that in the original which implies that he may have suffered from many things—forlornness, helplessness, wretchedness, any of many miserable thoughts. Behind the words, between the words into the words, the author has woven all those various shades of feeling. "He would think of his birthplace." Interpreted specifically as it has been done in English, the verbal meaning becomes clearer, but the more important intentions of the author became limited and shallow. If all that was oppressing Genji were to be delineated and minutely analysed, there would be no end. It would be, like Dreiser's discription too confusing to be intelligible.

For this reason, the writers of our country do not expend their energy in vain, attempting the impossible. They write roughly on purpose, they use words loosely to suggest countless things at one time, and the rest, the undulations, the appearance of the words on white, and the rhythm of the sentences they accomplish by their own sensuous talent. The few words that the writer may utilize stimulates the imagination, and arouses in the reader a myriad of suggestions thus, that which the author does not write down is supplemented by the imagination of the reader. Although the Japanese writer in this respect may be said to be inconsiderate of the reader, his objective is after all, to lure the reader into the realm of imagination. This was precisely the aim of the classic writer of older Japan.

The method of exposition of the Western writer, however, is to limit and to narrow, making as distinct and clearcut as possible the meaning of his words. He does not permit the least shadow of suggestion to touch his work, and thus, he denies the reader room for imagination.

To absorb their loquacious method of expression into our language, which is so entirely different in structure from theirs, is like forcing rice into a container for wine. And yet, even the modern writer of Japan, today overlooks this fact. His style of writing is, if anything, more akin to the styles employed in translation than to that employed in our classics. Novelists, critics, newspaper reporters, in fact, all who earn their living by the pen, have adopted this habit. The Westerner, without reserve, uses such words as "all" and "most," and the modern Japanese, in imitation, uses adjectives in their superlative degree, irregardless of its unnecessity. Day by day we are losing the grace and discretion in which our predecessors took such pride.

The difficulty, however, with which we are now faced, lies in words introduced from the West, those which deal with science, philosophy, jurisprudence, and so forth. These must, from the very nature of their context, be recorded minutely, accurately, clearly, and distinctly. Employing the Japanese style of exposition, we find that there is always danger of being too indefinite and incomplete. What, then, must be added to our language to make up for this defect? The answer inevitably comes; this defect is not only a problem of composition and language, but the result of our thoughts and their analyzation; it evolves from age-old customs, traditions, and temperament which form the backbone of our ideas.

A learning, which by its very nature cannot be expressed by our national language, is, after all, but a borrowed learning and not a thing truly our own. Sooner or later, therefore, there will of necessity, come a time when we shall create a form of culture suited to our national character and our history.

We have today absorbed and digested, in general, all the thoughts, the arts, the learnings of the West, and we have in some fields not only surpassed the Western nations, but become capable of leading them in turn. The time has finally arrived when we must exert our creative powers to lead the way to a new culture. It is our duty not to imitate at random. Those things which we have acquired from the West, we must harmonize with the traditional spirit of the East, for by so doing, we shall be able to open a new path not only for ourselves but for the entire world.

The existing malpractice in scientific education has turned our common and practical style of writing towards mimicry of Western modes of expression, and has placed undue importance to the use of special and scientific wordings, and unnecessary minuteness of description. We are drifting further and further from practicality. We must rid ourselves of this disastrous habit, for we can see that not only practical, but technical writings found in books of law and philosophy, tend to become more vague and incomprehensible the more subtlely and minutely they are written. Unless the writer intends to absorb himself in a play of logics, we shall understand him more clearly, and his writings will become more a part of the reader if he uses the plain and brief form of delineation found in our classics and in all ancient Chinese philosophy.

We must realize that in a national language whose structure is imperfect owing to deficiency in vocabulary, despite the fact that this may prove a handicap, it will at the same time [illegible] from that factor. And it is to revive and to employ beneficially this [illegible], that we must ever strive.

(End)